

MAR 1960
FEB 1960

3956

Y3.J66:9/901/rev.

JPRS: 901-D (REVISED)

15 January 1960

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

ON NORTH KOREA

~~[A Translation]~~

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

JPRS: 901-D (Revised)

CSO: 3220-N

FOREWORD

THIS REPORT SUPERSEDES JPRS: 901-D, DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1959.

This publication is a translation of the economic (pages 102-157) and statistical (pages 175-212) sections of Choson Chungang Nyongam 1958.

For both the textual and tabular portions of this translation the following are to be noted:

The Korean term "kuyok" refers to an administrative unit (comparable to a borough) that exists only in P'yongyang. Administratively, the "kuyok" is considered in North Korea to be on the level of the "kun" or county. Similarly, the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong are both considered to be on the provincial level. (Choson Chungang Nyongam 1958, p 213)

Kaesong includes the city as previously known plus Kaep'ung-gun and P'anmun-gun, i.e., the city and two counties. (Ibid., p.220)

The term "nodongja-ku" has been rendered throughout this translation as "workers district," a unit that appears to be on the administrative level of the rural ri.

The term "kukka nongmokjang" in the economic section has been rendered as "State farms and stock farms"; in the statistical section the same term has been translated "State agricultural-livestock farms." "State-operated agricultural-livestock farms" is the translation of the Korean "kukyong nongmokjang."

Throughout the translation, all other comments by the translator have been enclosed in brackets.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| <u>Section</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| E C O N O M Y | 1 |
| INDUSTRY | 7 |
| POWER INDUSTRY | 21 |
| COAL INDUSTRY | 26 |
| MINING INDUSTRY | 31 |
| METAL INDUSTRY | 35 |
| MACHINE INDUSTRY | 42 |
| CHEMICAL INDUSTRY | 48 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY | 54 |
| LIGHT INDUSTRY | 58 |
| Local Industry | 65 |
| Producer Cooperatives | 67 |
| FISHERIES | 69 |
| Fishing | 70 |
| Fresh Water Fish Breeding | 74 |
| Processing Industry | 74 |
| FORESTRY | 76 |
| AGRICULTURE | 79 |
| FOOD GRAINS | 89 |
| INDUSTRIAL CROPS | 95 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES | 97 |
| LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY | 99 |
| SERICULTURE | 100 |
| FOREST ADMINISTRATION | 104 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 105 |
| RAIL TRANSPORT | 106 |
| VEHICLE TRANSPORT | 110 |
| RIVER AND SEA TRANSPORT | 112 |
| AIR TRANSPORT | 113 |
| OXEN AND HORSE CARTS | 113 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| COMMUNICATIONS | 114 |
| POSTAL SERVICE | 114 |
| TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE | 115 |
| INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS | 117 |
| CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION | 118 |
| FOREIGN TRADE | 126 |
| FINANCE | 128 |
| State Budget | 128 |
| Local Budget | 135 |
| Taxation | 137 |
| State Insurance | 138 |
| Finance | 140 |
| Savings | 144 |
| Public Bonds | 146 |
| Clearing | 146 |
| Currency | 147 |
| M A T E R I A L A N D C U L T U R A L L I F E | 148 |
| COMMERCE | 148 |
| Commodity Circulation | 148 |
| Procurement | 156 |
| Prices | 157 |
| LABOR | 158 |
| Wages | 158 |
| Standardization of Labor, Piece | |
| Rate Wage Schedules | 159 |
| Labor Force Reinforcement | 161 |
| Labor Force Reserve Education | 161 |
| Labor Protection | 162 |
| S T A T I S T I C A L I N F O R M A T I O N | 164 |
| GENERAL | 164 |
| INDUSTRY | 173 |
| AGRICULTURE | 188 |
| CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION | 211 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS | 224 |
| COMMERCE | 231 |
| CULTURE | 239 |

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION
ON NORTH KOREA

Choson Chungang Nyongam 1958
P'yongyang, December 1958,
pp 102-137, 175-212

Published by:
Choson Chungang
T'ongsinsa

ECONOMY

The achievements of the Korean people during the period of the Three-Year Plan [1954-1956] established the material foundation for elevating the people's economy of Korea to a higher stage and raising the living standard of the people.

The victorious fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan opened a new vista for the development of the people's economy and created the possibility of establishing and executing a long-term economic plan.

The Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, which was of historical significance, envisaged the basic direction of the First Five-Year Plan for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic in the following terms:

"Socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic shall be further accelerated by establishing a solid foundation for socialist industrialization in the nation and by executing socialist collectivization of agriculture. Namely, the purpose of the Plan is to ensure rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy by maintaining the principles of priority development of heavy industry, accelerating technological progress and increasing labor productivity and, at the same time, further ensuring a considerable rise in the material welfare and cultural level of the people by rapidly increasing agricultural and light industrial production, thereby fortifying the cradle of our revolution, the northern half of the Republic, as a powerful material base for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland" (Resolution on the Concluding Report of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party).

Based on this resolution of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, the fundamental task envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan is to consolidate further the socialist economic foundation in the northern half of the Republic and to solve, basically, the problems of clothing, food and shelter for the people.

Because the First Five-Year Plan had to be carried out mainly with the domestic resources available in Korea, strenuous conditions were anticipated for 1957, the first year of the Plan, particularly in regard to meeting material, foreign exchange and financial requirements.

While defining the fundamental tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee appealed to all workers to maximize economization and production.

Aroused by the correct policies of the Party and the Government of the Republic, all workers demonstrated their unprecedented creativity and enthusiasm for the thorough execution of proposed tasks and attained great victories in the course of their struggle to overfulfill State assignments as stipulated in the Plan.

In 1957, capital construction for expanded reproduction was continuously implemented on a large scale in all sectors of the people's economy. The total amount of State investment for capital construction in 1957 was 27.1 billion won, an increase of 9 percent over the 1956 level.

In 1957, too, the greater portion of State investment was made in productive construction, especially in industrial construction, and a vast amount was also disbursed for the construction of housing.

As a result, the total value of fixed assets which began operation in various sectors of the people's economy in 1957 was 22.9 billion won, an increase of 23 percent over the 1956 level. Of the total value of these new fixed assets, productive fixed assets accounted for 71 percent (or 15.3 billion won).

As a result of this large-scale capital construction, the material and technological foundation of the people's economy was further fortified, bringing about great economic progress.

In terms of the total value of industrial output, the 1957 plan was overfulfilled, achieving a 44 percent increase in industrial production over the 1956 level--the highest rate of annual increase during the post-Korean war period, and surpassing the 1949 level by 180 percent.

The power industry, fuel industry, chemical industry, fisheries and all other industries, which could not complete the rehabilitation of their productive facilities during the Three-Year Plan period, surpassed pre-war levels by considerable margins in 1957.

In 1957, the agricultural economy also achieved a considerable production increase and the epoch-making agricultural cooperativization was basically completed. By the farming season of 1957, there were 15,893 agricultural cooperatives, comprising 86 percent of the total farming families, and by the end of 1957 the number increased to 16,032 comprising 95.6 percent of the total farming families, thus further consolidating the organizational and economic foundation of agriculture. The total food grain output in 1957 was 3.2 million tons, an increase of 11.4 percent and 21.0 percent over 1956 and pre-war 1949, respectively.

The outputs of tubers and vegetables in 1957 were 1.19 million tons and 1.25 million tons, respectively.

The livestock industry also achieved a rapid production increase, and by the end of 1957 there were 1.34 million hogs, an increase of 89 percent over 1956.

As a result, the total value of agricultural output increased 23 percent over 1956, 57 percent over 1954 and 31 percent over 1949. Again, in terms of the total value of output, in 1957 food grains increased 42 percent, industrial crops 44 percent, fruits 290 percent, cocoon silk 100 percent and livestock products 110 percent over the 1954 level.

The foundation of socialist industrialization was further consolidated in 1957, and a qualitative change took place in the mutual relationship between industry and agriculture.

Of the total value of industrial and agricultural output, industry and agriculture accounted for the following

proportions:

| | <u>Total Value of Industry and Agriculture</u> | <u>Industrial Share</u> | <u>Agricultural Share</u> |
|------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1946 | 100 | 28.2 | 71.8 |
| 1949 | 100 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| 1956 | 100 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| 1957 | 100 | 63.4 | 36.6 |

The material and cultural life of the people improved rapidly thanks to the rapid development of industry and agriculture and to the various democratic measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic. National income in 1957 increased 37 percent over 1956, 187 percent over 1953 and 100 percent over 1949. The income of the workers also increased considerably, and accumulation for socialist expanded reproduction was further increased.

Wage income of workers and office workers in 1957 was 43 percent higher than in 1956, and real wages increased considerably.

On the basis of achievements made in the people's economy, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic raised again the wages of workers, technicians and office workers an average of 10 percent as of 1 January 1958.

In 1957, social and cultural expenditures for social insurance, social security, free recuperation and recreation, education and health amounted to 17.6 billion won, an increase of 45 percent over the 1956 level. In 1957 165,000 workers and students received the benefits of free recuperation and recreation, a figure 30 percent higher than in 1956.

The rapid increase in agricultural output brought about a considerable increase in the income of the farmers and, in turn, an improvement in the life of the farmers. Institution of the fixed tax-in-kind system and rate

reductions in this tax further augmented the income of the farmers by 200,000 tons of food grains. In 1957, the share of a member family of agricultural cooperatives increased 8 percent in food grain, 22 percent in tubers and 44 percent in cash income over the 1956 level.

In 1957, workers and office workers received dwellings with a total floor space of 1.54 million square meters, an increase of 45 percent over that received in 1956. On the other hand, agricultural cooperatives built 30,000 dwelling units, hospitals, schools and club houses with their own funds. As the income of the workers, office workers and farmers increased, commodity circulation also expanded.

In 1957, price levels in the commerce of State and cooperative organs and in the private market fell 5.5 percent from the 1956 level, and the value of retail good circulation by State and cooperative organs increased, at comparable price levels, 57 percent over 1956.

During 1957, the socialist elements grew stronger in all sectors of the people's economy and became the leading and preponderant power in the national economy. The share of national income accounted for by the socialist sector of the economy increased from 44.5 percent in 1949 to 85.8 percent in 1956 and 93.5 percent in 1957. The proportion of the total value of industrial output accounted for by State and cooperative industry increased from 90.7 percent in 1949 to 98 percent in 1956 and 98.7 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the total value of output by producer cooperatives and fishery cooperatives increased 350 percent over 1953 and 570 percent over 1949, and membership in these cooperatives increased 200 percent over 1953 and 190 percent over 1949.

Of the total value of agricultural output, the share by the socialist sector of the economy increased from 3.2 percent in 1949 to 73.9 percent in 1956 and 88.2 percent in 1957, thus basically completing the socialist reformation of the agricultural economy.

Of the total value of retail good circulation, the share by State and cooperative commercial organs increased from 56.5 percent in 1949 to 87.3 percent in 1956 and

87.9 percent in 1957, and most of the private merchants were integrated into production and sales cooperatives. Thus the fundamental problem arising in the transitional period toward socialism in the northern half of the Republic, i.e., the problem of ensuring the victory of the socialist form of the economy, was basically solved, and a powerful material base for ensuring the ultimate victory of socialist construction was established.

Together with this qualitative change of the economic structure in the northern half of the Republic, a great change also took place in the social class structure of the people.

Along with the rapid development of State industry, the ranks of the working class were further strengthened, and when the membership of agricultural cooperatives rapidly increased during the post-war period, the workers and peasants' alliance led by the working class was also further consolidated.

In 1957, the total number of employees in all sectors of the people's economy was 844,000, an increase of 47 percent (or 270,000) over 1953 and 49 percent (or 269,000) over the pre-war 1949 level.

In 1957, the working force in the non-budgetary sector (piyesanje pumun) increased 4 percent over 1956, including 10 percent in the industrial sector, 136 percent in the large-scale repair sector, 28 percent in the designing sector and 6 percent in the transportation sector.

As for the social class structure, the proportion of the people affiliated with the socialist form of economy in the total national population increased from 30 percent in 1953 to 81 percent in 1956 and 94.7 percent in 1957.

In 1957, too, economic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other socialist nations were further solidified, and their continuous material and technical aid to Korea contributed greatly to the economic development of Korea.

INDUSTRY

As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, the colonial lopsidedness in industry was considerably eliminated and the technological foundation was further consolidated. Based on these achievements, the First Five-Year Plan envisaged as the fundamental task for 1957, the first year of the Plan, the rapid development of heavy industry--the principal component of the people's economy--especially in the metal industry, coal industry, machine industry, power industry and chemical industry to meet the growing needs of the people by expanding the production of daily necessities and food-stuffs and to create certain State reserves (yebi).

In accordance with the basic direction of industrial development, in 1957 the State invested 15.7 billion won for industrial construction, of which heavy industrial construction accounted for 13.2 billion won and light industrial construction 2.5 billion won.

Increase and Change in Composition of Investment for Industrial Construction

| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Total Investment for Industrial Construction | 100 | 100 | 111 |
| Heavy Industry | 83.3 | 84.0 | 112 |
| Metal Industry | 7.7 | 10.3 | 149 |
| Machine Industry | 6.3 | 7.5 | 131 |
| Power Industry | 14.8 | 15.3 | 115 |
| Coal Industry | 6.7 | 7.1 | 118 |
| Light Industry | 16.7 | 16.0 | 106 |
| Textile Industry | 4.0 | 5.0 | 141 |

In the sector of industry, 13 industrial enterprises were newly established or rehabilitated, and several tens of important shops and aggregates (aguregat'u) were rehabilitated or expanded and resumed operation in 1957.

Fixed Assets Beginning Operation in 1957
in the Sector of Industry

| <u>Total Value of Fixed Assets</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>Industrial Share of Total Value of Fixed Assets (Overall-Economy) Beginning Operation in 1957</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 12,501,000,000 won | 123% | 54% |

As of 1 January 1957, productive fixed assets accounted for 90.8 percent of the total value of all industrial fixed assets.

Composition of Productive Fixed Assets in
the Sector of Industry

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Total Productive Fixed Assets | 100.0 |
| Heavy Industry | 82.9 |
| Metal Industry | 8.5 |
| Power Industry | 29.9 |
| Machine Industry | 12.6 |
| Chemical Industry | 9.6 |
| Light Industry | 17.1 |
| Textile Industry | 4.0 |
| Fisheries | 4.2 |

The increase of productive fixed assets through large-scale capital construction in 1957 further fortified the material and technological foundation of industrial production and raised industrial production to a new level.

The industrial production level rose 44 percent in 1957 from the 1956 level, as against the 22 percent originally established in the 1957 plan. This rate of annual increase in industrial production was much higher than the average annual rate of increase during the Three-Year Plan period (42 percent) and the increase between 1955 and 1956 (27 percent).

The total value of industrial output by State and cooperative organs increased as follows:

Increase in Total Value of Output by
State and Cooperative Industries (%)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1946</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Value of Output by State and Cooperative Industries | 100 | 103 | 156 | 197 | 284 | 1200% | 420% |
| State Industry | 100 | 101 | 152 | 192 | 265 | 1100% | 410% |
| Cooperative Industry | 100 | 137 | 214 | 287 | 538 | - | 440% |

The total value of industrial output in 1957 [alone] was larger than that in the four-year period from 1946 through 1949 and was 2.8 times the 1949 level.

The 38 ministries, bureaus and organs which participated in the implementation of the 1957 industrial production plan overfulfilled the 1957 plan, and 31 overfulfilled even the increased production goals as amended by themselves.

Status of Implementation of the 1957 Production Plan
by State and Cooperative Industries in Terms
of Total Value of Industrial Output

| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> |
|---|-------------------|--|
| State and Cooperative Industries as a Whole | 117% | 105% |
| State Industry | 116% | 104% |
| Cooperative Industry | 125% | 110% |

Implementation of the 1957 Industrial Production Plan
by State and Cooperative Industries in Each
Province in Terms of Value of Output

| | <u>Implementation Rate of 1957 Plan</u> | | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|-----------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> | |
| P'yongyang City | 115% | 106% | 147% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 127 | 105 | 176 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 113 | 103 | 125 |
| Chagang-do | 111 | 103 | 110 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 124 | 107 | 173 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 124 | 108 | 156 |
| Kangwon-do | 125 | 106 | 149 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 115 | 106 | 140 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 116 | 104 | 137 |
| Yanggang-do | 112 | 103 | 120 |
| Kaesong City | 120 | 113 | 306 |

The value of the means of production [capital goods] and consumer goods produced in excess of the 1957 industrial production plan and the revised plans including increased production goals amounted to 15.4 billion won and 5.2 billion won, respectively.

With the considerable increase in industrial output, the per capita output of principal products by State and cooperative industries also increased considerably.

Increase in Per Capita Output of Principal Products by State and Cooperative Industries

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Electricity | 129% | 121% |
| Coal | 123 | 127 |
| Pig Iron | 141 | 207 |
| Steel | 136 | 167 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 157 | - |
| Cement | 143 | 174 |
| Ordinary Bricks | 102 | 173 |
| Timber | 103 | 182 |
| Lumber | 117 | 230 |
| Paper | 113 | 189 |
| Cotton Textiles | 111 | 940 |
| Silk Textiles | 185 | 210 |
| Shoes | 100 | 330 |
| Fish Catch | 138 | 210 |

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Soy Sauce | 107 | 220 |
| Soap | 113 | - |
| Socks | - | 170 |
| Underwear | - | 770 |
| Soybean Oil | - | 129 |

While the primary emphasis was still on the development of heavy industry, especially the development of the metal, machine, power, coal and chemical industries, 1957 also witnessed the rapid development of light industry to meet the growing needs of the people.

All industrial sectors, including the power industry, fuel industry, chemical industry and fishery products industry--all severely damaged during the Korean war and unable to regain pre-war production levels during the Three-Year Plan--not only regained in 1957 the pre-war production levels but also achieved considerable qualitative improvement. In 1957, the power and fuel base was further fortified, the output of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals increased, and the output of finished products in the sector of machine industry expanded.

In the sector of fishing, pelagic fishing, deep-sea fishing as well as medium and small-scale fishing were considerably developed, and a new foodstuff processing industry was established.

Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output
in Each Sector (%)

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1948</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Power Industry | 135 | 116 | 176 |
| Fuel Industry | 129 | 103 | 310 |
| Mineral Mining Industry | 131 | 185 | 735 |

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1946</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Metallurgical Industry | 142 | 207 | 802 |
| Machine-Building and Metal Processing Industry | 138 | 547 | 2,928 |
| Chemical Industry | 170 | 157 | 487 |
| Building Materials Industry | 137 | 490 | 4,263 |
| Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry | 120 | 212 | 368 |
| Paper Industry | 118 | 253 | 576 |
| Textile Industry | 142 | 428 | 2,931 |
| Stationery and Misc Goods Industry | 233 | 835 | 5,139 |
| Leather and Shoes Industry | 110 | 348 | 7,073 |
| Rubber Industry | 137 | 155 | 4,580 |
| Fisheries | 143 | 129 | 1,009 |
| Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry | 197 | 249 | 599 |

[* Literally, preferred goods or perhaps luxury goods; probably means confectionaries or the like.]

Although severe damages were inflicted on the people's economy during the Korea war, heavy industry, which was especially damaged, was rapidly developed after the war, insuring a rapid development of light industry. The average rate of annual increase in industrial production during the four-year period of 1954 through 1957 was 42 percent--56 percent in the production of means of production and 31 percent in the production of consumer goods.

Increase in Output of Means of Production
and Consumer Goods (%)

| | <u>1949</u> <u>1946</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1946</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 375 | 592 | 936 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 288 | 299 | 878 |

In 1957, the output of the means of production increased 44 percent over the 1956 level and that of consumer goods 43 percent.

Because of the correct economic policy of the Korean Labor Party, i.e., the rapid development of light industry while abiding by the principle of priority development of heavy industry, the grave imbalance between heavy industry and light industry manifest during the Japanese regime as well as during the Korean war was eliminated to a great extent.

Of the total value of industrial output in 1944 in the northern half of the Republic, heavy industry accounted for 70.4 percent, an overwhelmingly great proportion, while light industry accounted for only 29.6 percent. This phenomenon was an outcome of the lopsidedness in the industrial structure under the Japanese regime and, in particular, the malformed development of the military supplies industry as the preponderant sector of heavy industry during the Japanese war of aggression while light industry was kept in backwardness.

Although this grave imbalance between heavy industry and light industry was corrected to a considerable extent during the first five years of the peaceful rehabilitation period following national liberation in 1945, a certain imbalance was re-created during the Fatherland's Liberation War [Korean War], especially because of the severe destruction of heavy industry. After the war, this serious imbalance between heavy industry and light industry was eliminated, and a qualitatively different new relationship was established between heavy industry and light industry.

Proportions of Total Value of Industrial Output
Accounted for by Individual Sectors (%)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Output of Means of Production (A) | 58.6 | 37.7 | 47.1 | 51.7 | 53.9 | 54.2 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (B) | 41.4 | 62.3 | 52.9 | 48.3 | 46.1 | 45.8 |

Together with this change in industrial structure, a change also took place in the geographical distribution of production facilities in 1957.

After the Korean war, the liquidation of the colonial malformity and the systematic distribution of productive power were proposed as important tasks in rehabilitating severely-destroyed industry.

In the course of implementing the Three-Year Plan and the 1957 plan, the establishment of industrial bases from a new viewpoint had begun and the foundation was built for a closer geographic link between production and consumption, balanced development of industrial sectors in terms of their inter-relationships, effective utilization of local resources and a balanced relationship between industry and agriculture as well as between the latter two on the one hand and transportation on the other.

As for the change in the geographic distribution of industrial productive power, the bases of the machine industry and forestry products industry, mines and coal mines were either newly established or expanded in regions where hardly any industry had existed previously, including Chagang-do and Yanggang-do. Exploitation and large-scale expansion of mines and coal mines in Hamgyong-pukto and P'yongan-pukto not only accelerated the development of the metal industry but also increased considerably the share of these provinces in the total value of industrial output.

The proportion of the value of output by these provinces to the total value of industrial output increased as follows:

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Chagang-do | 1.7% | 4.7% |
| Yangang-do | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 10.5 | 13.9 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 12.1 | 15.4 |

Between 1949 and 1957, the value of industrial output by these provinces increased very rapidly compared with the other provinces. Compared to 1949, output value increased in 1957 by 840 percent in Chagang-do, 290 percent in Yanggang-do, 310 percent in P'yongan-pukto, and 190 percent in Hamgyong-pukto.

P'yongyang City is chiefly a light industrial base, and it ranked first among all the provinces in 1957 by accounting for 22.7 percent of the total value of industrial output. Industry in Kaesong City was also rapidly developed, and while it accounted for only one percent of the total value of industrial output in 1954 the corresponding proportion increased to 3.2 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the technological development of industry also entered a new phase. The number of inventions and efficiency-improvement designs actually introduced into production in 1957 was more than 14,000, an increase of 51 percent over the 1956 level, or 4,700 cases more than in 1956.

The degree of technological provisions (changbido) in industrial enterprises was further improved in 1957, and the number of facilities increased considerably.

The scope of industrial enterprises was expanded considerable in 1957.

Increase of Import Industrial Facilities

| <u>1956</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1954</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 112% | 115% | 132% |

Increase of Industrial Equipment

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1954</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Metal Cutting Machines | 122% | 158% |
| Forging Presses | 115 | 174 |
| Winch Cranes | 117 | 142 |
| Compressors | 113 | 136 |
| Lumber Processing Facilities | 119 | 255 |
| Boilers | 113 | 139 |
| Earth-Working Equipment | 149 | 269 |

Size of Industrial Enterprises (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | | <u>1957</u> | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>No of Enterprises</u> | <u>No of Workers</u> | <u>No of Enterprises</u> | <u>No of Workers</u> |
| Entire Industrial Sector | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less than 100 workers | 43.0 | 6.2 | 36.2 | 3.5 |
| 101-500 | 38.7 | 29.4 | 41.3 | 28.2 |

Table Cont'd

| | 1953 | | 1957 | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>No of Enterprises</u> | <u>No of Workers</u> | <u>No of Enterprises</u> | <u>No of Workers</u> |
| 501-1,000 | 12.0 | 29.7 | 13.4 | 26.1 |
| 1000-2000 | 5.1 | 23.3 | 7.5 | 27.1 |
| 2001-3000 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 4.7 |
| More than 3000 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 10.4 |

The number of employees (chongopwon) in the industrial sector in 1957 increased 11 percent over 1956. During the period of four years from 1954 through 1957, the number of employees in the industrial sector increased at an average rate of 17 percent per annum.

Increase in Number of Employees in
Industrial Sector

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Rate of Increase | 111% | 196% | 132% |
| No of Employees Increased (in thousands) | 29 | 158 | 78 |

The proportion of employees in the industrial sector to the total employees of the entire people's economy increased from 36.3 percent in 1956 to 38.2 percent in 1957, and of the total employees in the industrial sector those directly engaged in production of goods accounted for 84.7 percent in 1956 and 84.9 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the number of engineers, technicians and specialists increased 220 percent over the 1953 level.

With the introduction of new technology into industry, efficiency in production processes and advancement of worker skill levels, labor productivity increased rapidly. In 1957, labor productivity increased at the highest rate known in the post-war period and contributed to the

fulfillment of the State industrial production plan by 117 percent and the 107-percent fulfillment of the plan including increased production goals.

In 1957, labor productivity increased 24 percent over 1956, 142 percent over 1953 and 90 percent over the pre-war 1949 level.

Rate of Increase in Labor Productivity
in Industry (%)

| <u>1955</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 120 | 115 | 124 |

The rapid rise in labor productivity was the basic factor contributing to the increase in industrial output. For example, of the annual increase in industrial output over the immediately preceding year, the following proportions were accounted for by an increase in labor productivity:

| | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| In Terms of Value of Industrial Output | 49% | 64% | 70% |

Note: This table is based on data exclusively related to State and provincial industry.

While participating in the competitive movement for increased output in 1957, industrial workers also strengthened their struggle for the economization of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity. In 1957, the principal industrial ministries and bureaus alone economized 286,000,000 kwh of electricity, 198,000 tons of coal, 5,800 tons of steel materials, 94,000 cubic meters of lumber and many other raw materials and supplies, thus considerably reducing the original cost of industrial products.

The original cost of all commodities produced in 1957 was 5.7 percent lower than the original cost plan and 11.1 percent lower than the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1956. As a result, this reduction in the original cost of comparable goods as well as non-comparable goods [probably new products] alone contributed more than 11 billion won of savings to the State.

In terms of individual items of expenditure in the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1957, costs from the average original costs in 1956 by 7.6 percent in raw materials and basic supplies, 19.8 percent in auxiliary supplies and other materials, 17.1 percent in fuel, 18.5 percent in electricity and steam, 13.2 percent in wages, 5.2 percent in shop costs and 25.7 percent in general administrative cost of plants.

Annual Rate of Decrease in the Original Cost
of Industrial Products (%)

| | <u>1954</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1955</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Comparable Goods Only | 15.6 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 11.1 |

In 1957, the socialist sector of industry was further expanded and its preponderant position was further strengthened. Most of private industry has been integrated into the socialist form of enterprise by means of induction into cooperative industry, and the small remaining part is engaged in small-scale enterprises, mainly in such secondary sectors as foodstuff processing, pottery production and cloth-making. The proportions of industrial output by the individual forms of the economy underwent the following changes:

Proportion of Total Value of Industrial
Output Accounted for by Individual Economic Forms

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Socialist Economy | 72.4 | 90.7 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 98.7 |
| State Industry | 72.4 | 85.5 | 86.2 | 89.9 | 90.6 |
| Cooperative Industry | - | 5.2 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Petty Mercantile | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private Capitalist | 23.2 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 |

POWER INDUSTRY

The principal economic tasks of the power industry for 1957 were to rehabilitate and expand existing hydropower and thermopower generating facilities thus increasing power output and expediting the construction of new power plants to meet the rapidly increasing demand for electricity in the people's economy.

For the rehabilitation and construction of power plants the State invested 2,408,000,000 won in 1957, an increase of 15 percent over the 1956 level. Rehabilitated or expanded and put into operation in 1957 were the No 7 generator of the Sup'ung Power Division (Paljonbu); No 2 generator of the No 2 Power Plant and No 3 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Huch'ongang Power Division; No 2 and No 3 generators of the No 4 Power Plant of the Changjinsang Power Division; No 1 generator of the No 3 Power Plant, No 1 generator of the No 2 Power Plant, and No 1 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Pujongsang Power Division; No 1 generator of the No 3 Power Plant of the Puryong Power Division; and No 1 generator of the No 1 Power Plant and No 1 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Kungangsan Power Division.

Rehabilitation and expansion of these generating facilities gained an additional generating capacity of 223,950 kva a year. As of 1 January 1958, total generating capacity was 120 percent of the capacity existing as of 1 January 1957 and four times that existing on 1 January 1954.

Rehabilitation of Generators and Increase in
Generating Capacity

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of Aggregates of Generators in Operation | each | 9 | 9 | 15 | 11 |
| Generating Capacity | % | 154 | 244 | 341 | 408 |
| Capacity of Generating Facilities | % | 160 | 186 | 209 | 407 |
| Extension of Power Transmission Lines | % | 100.4 | 106 | 117 | 122 |
| Extension of Power Distribution Lines | % | 103 | 109 | 125 | 144 |

Note: The base year is the end of 1953 (=100).

Because of severe damages received during the Korean war the power industry could not regain the pre-war level during the Three-Year Plan period; in 1957, however, the pre-war 1949 level was exceeded by 16 percent. The 1957 level of the power industry was 35 percent higher than the 1956 level and 4.4 times the 1953 level. In 1957, the power industry produced 6.9 billion kwh, exceeding the State power production plan by 800,009,000 kwh.

Implementation of Production Plan by the Power Industry
in Terms of Total Value of Output

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Goals</u> |
| Ministry of Power Industry as a Whole | 116% | 103% |
| Power Generation Control Bureau | 115 | 102 |
| Power Transmission and Distribution Control Bureau | 141 | 109 |

Implementation of Power Production Plans and Increase
in Output by Power Divisions

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | <u>1957 1956</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> | |
| Sup'ung Power Div | 119% | 106% | 150% |
| Hooh'ongang Div | 114 | 104 | 150 |
| Changjingang Div | 107 | 93 | 105 |
| Pujongang Div | 111 | 96 | 112 |
| Kungangsan Div | 148 | 137 | 149 |

In 1957, great improvement was made in the utilization of facilities in the power industry, and considerable technological advancement was also achieved.

The hourly utilization coefficient of the given capacity of individual power plants rose 2.3 percent over the

1956 level, and the hourly utilization of generators also improved considerably.

Introduction of advanced technology into the production of the power industry also expanded. The number of new designs and technological improvements actually introduced into production was 378 in 1955, 211 in 1956 and 717 in 1957. In 1957, the introduction of the 717 new designs and technological improvements alone contributed 10 million won of savings to the State.

As a result of the introduction of new technology and improvement in the utilization of facilities, the 1957 labor productivity plan for the power industry was fulfilled 120 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals was fulfilled 106 percent. Consequently, labor productivity in the power industry in 1957 rose 37 percent above the 1956 level and 125 percent above the 1954 level.

The continuous struggle of the workers in the power industry for greater economization reduced the original cost of all the products of the industry in 1957 to 8.5 percent below the 1957 plan and to 27.6 percent below the average original costs of 1956. The reduction of the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1957 alone brought about a saving of more than 530,000,000 won.

As compared with the immediately preceding year, the original cost per unit of electricity decreased as follows:

| <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------|-------------|
| 25% | 28% |

The total number of employees in the power industry in 1957 increased 26 percent above the 1954 level and was considerably larger than the number in pre-war 1949.

Along with the considerable increase in the output of electricity in 1957, power supply to all sectors of the people's economy as well as to the people increased rapidly, and the electrification of production processes was further expanded.

During the post-war period, proportions of power consumption as accounted for by major consumption categories and the power supply to these categories changed as follows:

Proportions of Power Consumption

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Motive Force | 86.4 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 88.1 | 91 |
| Electric Lighting | 10.6 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.1 |
| Electric Heating | 3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.9 |

Increase of Power Supply (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 280 | 525 | 643 | 672 |
| Motive Force | 100 | 209 | 354 | 454 | 671 |
| Electric Lighting | 100 | 287 | 543 | 656 | 506 |
| Electric Heating | 100 | 348 | 644 | 942 | 2,869 |

Along with the rapid development of the rural economy, power supply and facilities in rural areas expanded considerably. The amount of power supplied to the rural economy in 1957 was 223 percent of the 1956 level.

COAL INDUSTRY

Under the 1957 plan, the most important tasks before the coal industry were to step up the production of domestic bituminous coal and to expedite the organization of domestic production of high calorie coal, thereby further fortifying the fuel base of the nation and meeting the rapidly increasing demand for coals.

In view of the importance of coal in the overall people's economy, the State has been continuously making vast investments in the coal industry during the post-war period. In 1957 the State invested more than 1.12 billion won for capital construction in the coal industry, and large-scale capital construction was carried out at such promising coal mines as the Aoji Coal Mine, Kogonwon Coal Mine, Onsong Coal Mine, Choyang Coal Mine, Sinch'ang Coal Mine, Yongdung Coal Mine, Samsin Coal Mine, Kowon Coal Mine, Anju Coal Mine and the Tokoh'on District Coal Mine.

Increase of State Investment in Coal Industry Capital Construction

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Investment (in million won) | 449 | 702 | 949 | 1,121 |
| Rate of Increase (%) | 100 | 156 | 211 | 250 |

As a result of the execution of large-scale capital construction, the total length of drilling under capital construction was extended by 97,972 meters in 1957, an increase of 21 percent over the 1956 level. Technological facilities also increased considerably in 1957 as advanced mining equipment was introduced.

Compared with the 1956 level, mining equipment increased 3 percent in compressors, 22 percent in hoists, 5 percent in pumps, 5 percent in blowers, 84 percent in rock drills, 17 percent in electric cars (chonoh'a), 12 percent in coal

carts and 134 percent in conveyors. As a result, the production capacity of coal mines increased considerably, and the mechanization level in coal mining and transport was further raised.

In 1957, the Ministry of Coal Industry fulfilled the State production plan 112 percent in terms of the total value of output and the plan including increased production goals by 103 percent. The total value of output by the coal industry in 1957 was 31 percent higher than in 1956 and surpassed, by 3 percent, the pre-war 1949 level which had not been regained during the Three-Year Plan period because of the severity of damages incurred during the Korean war. At the same time, it was 9.2 times the total output value in 1953.

Implementation of Coal Production Plan

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> |
| Coals | 113% | 104% |
| Bituminous | 113 | 103 |
| Anthracite | 113 | 105 |

The total output of coal in 1957 was 5 million tons, 574,000 tons more than the State plan, and compared with the preceding years, the output of coal in 1957 increased as follows:

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Coals | 128% | 124% | 704% |
| Bituminous | 131 | 102 | 482 |
| Anthracite | 123 | 144 | 1,026 |

Production of "A" lump coal (koet'an) and "B" lump coal was accelerated in 1957 as substitutes for coke and high calorie coal, and in 1957 the output of "A" lump coal and "B" lump coal increased 8 percent and 483 percent, respectively, over the 1956 level.

The principal coal mines implemented the 1957 production plan, in terms of the total value of output, as follows:

| <u>Coal Mine</u> | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Aoji | 114% | 103% | 135% |
| Kogonwon | 107 | 102 | 140 |
| Hanyon | 116 | 112 | 127 |
| Onsong | 118 | 104 | 123 |
| Tonggwon | 120 | 109 | 128 |
| Hakp'o | 108 | 103 | 146 |
| Kungsim | 110 | 110 [sic] | 173 |
| Koch'an | 147 | 104 | 213 |
| Kowon | 112 | 107 | 123 |
| Sariwon | 134 | 120 | 122 |
| Kaech'on | 106 | 102 | 129 |
| Choyang | 114 | 107 | 150 |
| Tokoh'on | 110 | 104 | 120 |
| Sinoh'ang | 115 | 101 | 127 |
| Hungayong | 112 | 107 | 116 |
| Kangdong | 133 | 111 | 151 |
| Kangso | 129 | 107 | 125 [Cont'd]... |

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Munch'on | 124 | 109 | 140 |
| T'ongch'on | 191 | 147 | 145 |
| Chonoh'on | 132 | 121 | 172 |
| Wungok | 118 | 111 | 124 |
| Hyesan | 114 | 102 | 113 |

In 1957, 355 new designs were actually introduced into the production of the coal industry, thereby contributing a saving of 10 million won to the State; this number of designs was 317 percent of the number introduced in 1955.

The amount of coal mined through advanced technology in 1957 was 211 percent of the corresponding amount in 1956. Of this, bituminous coal so mined in 1957 increased 61 percent over the 1956 level and anthracite coal increased 157 percent over the 1956 level. As for the mechanization level in coal mining operations, it accounted for 15 percent of the total transport operations in mined coals, but in bituminous coal, mechanized operations accounted for 53 percent of the entire transport operation.

The high-speed drilling method was widely introduced in the coal industry, accounting for a high productivity. Of the total distance drilled in 1957, more than 40 percent was accounted for by the high-speed drilling method. In 1957 the gallery drilling speed was 247 percent as fast as in 1956, and the average drilling speed at individual drilling sites was 18 percent faster than in 1956.

The method of parallel blasting and at different speeds (poksik pyonsok palp'abop) was widely adopted by many coal mines, thus ensuring an average monthly drilling rate of 273 meters.

The broad application of advanced technology, enhancement of the mechanization level in coal mining operations and improvement of the skill levels of the workers enabled the Ministry of Coal Industry to fulfill the 1957 labor productivity plan by 111 percent and the plans including increased productivity by 104 percent. The labor productivity

attained by the coal industry in 1957 was 14 percent higher than in 1956.

As labor productivity increased, the per employee output of coal also increased in 1957, 10 percent in the output of bituminous coal and 9 percent in the output of anthracite coal over the 1956 level.

The total number of coal industry employees in 1957 was 10 percent higher than in 1956 and 4.5 times as large as the corresponding figure in 1953. The rate of participation in the piece-work system (togupje) [the proportion of employees participating in piece-work to total employees] increased from 61 percent in 1956 to 65 percent in 1957.

Great achievements were obtained through the struggle for economization, conducted parallel with the production increase movement. In 1957, the sector of coal industry economized more than 16,000 cubic meters of gallery lumber (kaengmok), 40,000 detonators and 187 tons of carbide. In the consumption of gallery lumber, which is an important supply, the Aoji Coal Mine economized 2,588 cubic meters, Onsong Coal Mine 1,390 cubic meters, Haky'o Coal Mine 1,720 cubic meters, Pongch'on Coal Mine 2,105 cubic meters and the Choyang Coal Mine 2,869 cubic meters.

In 1957, the original cost of all goods produced by the coal industry was 5.9 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 12.2 percent lower than the average original cost in 1956. This reduction in the original cost of products in the coal industry alone brought about a saving to the State of 354,000,000 won, of which the Aoji Coal Mine accounted for 14,000,000 won; more than 10,000,000 won each by the Choyang Coal Mine, Kogonwon Coal Mine and Kowon Coal Mine; and the Hamyon Coal Mine more than 6,000,000 won.

The original cost per unit of products in 1957 was 13 percent less than in 1956 for the coal industry as a whole, and the corresponding rate of decrease in original costs was 14.7 percent for bituminous coal and 11.2 percent for anthracite coal.

MINING INDUSTRY

In addition to the need for rapid development of the metal industry and chemical industry, the rapid development of the mining industry was also called for.

In 1957, capital construction worth 1,365,000,000 won was carried out in the mining industry, an investment surpassing the 1956 level by 12 percent. Commencing operation in 1957 as a result of this capital construction were the gold, silver and copper dressing shops at the Kapsan Mine, Taeyudong Mine, Suan Mine and Sannong Mine and the lead and zinc dressing shops at the Tokhung Mine, Nakyon Mine and Sangok Mine. The opening of these establishments augmented the annual dressing capacity by 150,000 tons of gold, silver, and copper, and 148,000 tons of lead and zinc. Furthermore, under capital construction, 9,418 met. of galleries were drilled in 1957.

Production capacity of the mining industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1957</u> | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1954</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing Treatment | 109% | 165% | - |
| Lead and Zinc Dressing Treatment | 109 | 257 | 144% |

In 1957, either newly established or rehabilitated on a large scale were the dressing shops, pits and mining facilities of the Ch'ondong Mine, Musan Mine, Mandok Mine, Songhung Mine, Ch'olsan Mine, Hallyon Mine, Komdok Mine, Nakyon Mine, Ongjin Mine, Sungohang Mine and Tokhung Mine.

Production Plan Implementation by Mining Industry
in Terms of Total Value of Output

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | <u>Plan Including</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Increased Pro-</u> |
| | | <u>duction Goals</u> |
| Ferrous Mining | 114% | 101% |
| Non-ferrous mining | 109 | 102 |
| Lead Mining Only | 113 | 106 |

In 1957, the total value of output by the mining industry and lead mining was 31 percent higher than in 1956, and 144 percent and 85 percent above the 1953 and the pre-war 1949 levels, respectively. Implementation of the 1957 production plan by the principal mines in terms of the total value of output was as follows:

| | <u>1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | <u>Plan Including</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Increased Pro-</u> | <u>1956</u> |
| | | <u>duction Goals</u> | |
| Musan Mine | 114% | 101% | 174% |
| Ch'ondong Mine | 118 | 105 | 100.4 |
| Mandok Mine | 102 | 90 | 173 |
| Iwon Mine | 115 | 101 | 156 |
| Tongbang Mine | 116 | 103 | 114 |
| Songhung Mine | 109 | 102 | 139 |
| Holtong Mine | 112 | 102 | 140 |
| Suan Mine | 115 | 106 | 202 |

[cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Hwanp'yong Mine | 117 | 102 | 139 |
| Kapsan Mine | 101 | 98 | 530 |
| Taeyudong Mine | 106 | 101 | 119 |
| Mallyon Mine | 111 | 109 | 110 |
| Komdok Mine | 113 | 106 | 119 |
| Kyesaeng Mine | 112 | 106 | 158 |
| Songch'on Mine | 117 | 105 | 116 |
| Hwap'ung Mine | 117 | 107 | 104 |
| Myongmi Mine | 102 | 99 | 121 |
| Snagok Mine | 114 | 109 | 116 |
| Nakyon Mine | 130 | - | 174 |
| Ongjin Mine | 115 | 106 | 167 |

The principal minerals production plan was also over-fulfilled by a considerable margin. In the production of principal minerals, the 1957 State plan was fulfilled by 104 percent in gold metallic content, 118 percent in silver metallic content, 116 percent in copper metallic content, 109 percent in lead metallic content, 116 percent in zinc metallic content, 104 percent in tungsten, 113 percent in antimony, 128 percent in molybdenum, 115 percent in iron ores, 104 percent in iron sulfide ores, 304 percent in phosphorous lime, 124 percent in fluorite, 111 percent in graphite, 115 percent in barytes, 154 percent in mica, 116 percent in magnesite and 104 percent in kaolin.

Plans including increased production goals were fulfilled by 111 percent in gold metallic content, 105 percent in copper metallic content, 109 percent in zinc metallic content, 102 percent in tungsten, 106 percent in iron ores,

105 percent in graphite, 131 percent in mica, 102 percent in magnesite and 102 percent in kaolin.

The output of principal products by the mining industry in 1957 increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gold Metallic Content (Kum Kumsok Hamyuryang) | 124% | 137% | 427% |
| Silver Metallic Content | 122 | 218 | 187 |
| Copper Metallic Content | 157 | 167 | 961 |
| Lead Metallic Content | 106 | 365 | 106 |
| Zinc Metallic Content | 119 | 317 | 454 |
| Iron Ores | 156 | 155 | - |
| Iron Sulfide Ores | 206 | - | - |
| Phosphorous Lime | 248 | - | - |
| Graphite | 169 | 68 | - |

In 1957, the industry produced 75,000 tons of zinc metallic content ore and 1,057,000 tons of iron ores.

The high-speed gallery drilling method and the bolt supporting method (bolt chijubop) were widely applied by the metal industry. In 1957, as compared with 1956, the net recovery rate increased by 1.6 percent in gold dressing, 1.2 percent in lead dressing, 3.3 percent in zinc dressing, and 93. percent in tungsten dressing. At the same time, the quality of concentrates was also markedly improved.

In 1957, again compared with the 1956 level, mining equipment increased 23 percent and pumps 13 percent; as compared with the 1954 level, mining equipment increased 18 percent in 1957. Compared to 1956 the hourly utility

rate of mining equipment in 1957 increased 7.7 percent in ore polishers (magwanggi), 2.9 percent in electric vehicles, 2.5 percent in gasoline vehicles, 9.2 percent in hoists and 3.7 percent in air compressors.

As the technological level was improved and new equipment was introduced, labor productivity in the mining industry rose 14 percent above the 1956 level and 24 percent above the 1954 level.

In 1957, the total number of employees in the mining industry increased 34 percent over 1956. The original cost per unit of products in the mining industry was reduced from the 1956 level by 13 percent in gold metallic content, 18.4 percent in silver metallic content, 7.6 percent in copper metallic content, 4 percent in tungsten content, 6.3 percent in lead concentrate and 12.6 percent in zinc concentrate.

METAL INDUSTRY

To meet the increasing demand for steel materials occasioned by the rapid development of the machine industry and the expansion of construction, a series of measures were taken by the metal industry to expedite the rehabilitation and expansion of the Hwanghae Iron Works, Songjin Steel Works and Kangson Steel Works and to increase the utility rate of blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces and rolling mills, thus expanding the production of steel materials, especially rolled steels of varying sizes, standard steel plates, and other steel plates required for the manufacture of gas pipes, cast iron pipes (chuh'olgwan), various tools and electrical equipment and instruments.

In 1957 more than 1.62 billion won of State funds were invested in the metal industry, making the average annual investment in the metal industry 1.11 billion won during the four years from 1954 through 1957.

The State investment for capital construction in the metal industry increased during those four years as follows:

| <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 100% | 132% | 150% | 149% |

Newly established or rehabilitated and put into operation in 1957 were the electrical furnace in the steel making shop of the Songjin Steel Works, open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the steel pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Works, rotary furnace of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works and the electrolytic zinc shop of the Nampho Smelter. The operation of these establishments augmented the annual production capacity by 16,500 tons of steel, 12,000 tons of granulated iron and 3,000 tons of electrolytic zinc.

Furthermore, large scale rehabilitation was carried out in 1957, under capital construction, on the No 1 blast furnace shop and the coking furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works and the No 2 coking furnace shop of the Kimch'aek Iron Works.

Production capacity of the metal industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1957</u> | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1955</u> | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1954</u> |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Steel | 103% | 210% | 1,400% |
| Granulated Iron | 138 | - | - |

The 1957 production plan was successfully fulfilled by the metal industry in terms of the total value of output.

Implementation of Total Output Value Plan
by the Metal Industry

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including In-</u> <u>creased Production Goals</u> |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Ferrous Metals | 131% | 111% |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 108% | 102% |

Increase in Total Value of Output
by the Metal Industry

| <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 142% | 1,970% | 207% |

Implementation of Total Output Value Plan
by Principal Enterprises of the Metal Industry

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | <u>1957 1956</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Goals</u> | |
| Kimoh'aek Iron Works | 117% | 107% | 143% |
| Hwanghae Iron Works | 149 | 119 | 166 |
| Songjin Steel Works | 123 | 103 | 146 |
| Kangson Steel Works | 141 | 116 | 171 |
| Ch'ongjin Steel Works | 126 | 107 | 138 |
| Puryong Metallurgical Plant | 124 | 110 | 132 |
| Namp'o Smelter | 105 | 100 | 139 |
| Nunp'yong Smelter | 115 | 103 | 115 |
| Hungnam Smelter | 107 | 103 | 114 |

The metal industry 1957 production plan was also fulfilled successfully in the production of principal products. The State plan was fulfilled by 117 percent in pig iron, 120 percent in granulated iron, 114 percent in alloy iron, 132 percent in steel, 136 percent in steel materials, 119 percent in raw copper, 113 percent in raw lead, 101 percent

in raw gold, 122 percent in electrolytic silver, 119 percent in electrolytic copper, 121 percent in electrolytic lead and 114 percent in electrolytic zinc.

The plans including increased production goals were fulfilled by 108 percent in pig iron, 102 percent in alloy iron, 115 percent in steel, 113 percent in steel materials, 113 percent in raw copper, 116 percent in electrolytic silver, 115 percent in electrolytic copper and 110 percent in electrolytic lead. Also surpassing plans with increased production goals were the output of granulated iron and raw lead.

As a result, the metal industry produced beyond the State plan 40,000 tons of pig iron, 67,000 tons of steel, 55,000 tons of steel materials, 10,000 tons of granulated iron, 500 tons of electrolytic copper, 2,900 tons of electrolytic lead and more than 7,000 kilograms of electrolytic silver.

Output of Principal Products of the Metal Industry in 1957

(in thousand tons)

| | <u>Output</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Pig Iron | 270 |
| Granulated Iron | 60 |
| Steel | 277 |
| Steel Materials | 205 |
| Electrolytic Lead | 17 |
| Electrolytic Copper | 3 |

Also produced in 1957 were such new products as springs, steel plates, alloy steel for use in casting, gas pipes; 75 mm, 100 mm and 20 mm convex [-form] steels, 75 mm rectangular steels and 100 mm concave steels.

Output of principal products of the metal industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pig Iron | 144% | 163% | - |
| Granulated Iron | 137 | - | - |
| Alloy Iron | 123 | 89 | 25 times |
| Steel | 146 | 192 | 77 times |
| Special Steel | 161 | - | - |
| Steel Materials | 154 | 177 | 583% |
| Raw Steel | 156 | 301 | 70 times |
| Convex Steel | 175 | - | - |
| Rolled Steel | 164 | - | 29 times |
| Rail Castings (Kwejo) | 145 | - | - |
| Concave Steel | 112 | - | - |
| Steel Plates | 139 | 88 | 40 times |
| Medium Plates | 146 | - | - |
| Thin Plates | 136 | - | - |
| Special Steel Materials | 223 | 127 | 49 times |
| Cast Iron Pipes | 437 | - | - |
| Raw Copper | 141 | 156 | - |
| Raw Lead | 114 | 369 | - |
| Raw Gold | 102 | 115 | 22 times |
| Electrolytic Silver | 114 | 141 | 20 times |
| Electrolytic Copper | 136 | 150 | - |

[Cont'd]

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Electrolytic Lead | 117 | 208 | - |
| Metallio Antimony | 120 | - | - |
| Iron Wire | 153 | - | 880,5 |

As a result of the tremendous technical advances in the metal industry, the technological level was greatly improved.

By introducing into production 3,014 new designs for efficiency improvement, including increasing the volume and temperature of air intake into blast furnaces and using magnesium blocks in the construction of electric furnaces, the metal industry attained a saving of more than 250 million won for the State. The afore-mentioned number of designs is 57 percent larger than in 1956 and 5.3 times the 1954 level.

In 1957, iron works lowered the utility coefficient of blast furnace capacities to 0.95, 30 percent lower than in 1956. Year after year this utility coefficient was steadily lowered as follows:

| | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Utility Coefficient of Blast Furnace Capacity [lit., inner volume] (m ³ /ton) | 1.610 | 1.347 | 0.948 |

The time required for a steel making operation with open hearth in 1957 was 11.9 percent less than that in 1956 for the 80-ton hearth and 17 percent less for the 100-ton hearth. The output of steel per square meter of base area of open hearth increased 26 percent with the 80-ton hearth and 11 percent with the 100-ton hearth over the 1956 level.

The time required for a steel making operation with electric furnaces was reduced from the 1956 level by 17 percent in the case of the 20-ton furnace, and the output of steel

per operation increased from the 1956 level by 15 percent with the 20-ton furnace, 2 percent with the 10-ton furnace and 3 percent with the 5-ton furnace.

In the production of raw copper at smelteries, the average amount of treatment a day per square meter of "wit'a" jacket increased 44 percent in 1957 over the 1956 level, and the average daily output per electrolytic tank increased 14 percent in electrolytic copper and 11 percent in electrolytic lead. In 1957, the net recovery rate of metals increased 0.3 percent in gold, 2.2 percent in silver, 1.3 percent in copper and 5.1 percent in lead. In the electrolytic process, the net recovery rate of lead increased 0.3 percent over the 1956 level.

The hourly utility rate of rolling mills also increased 9.5 percent for large rolling mills, 10.4 percent in thin plate rolling mills, and 100 percent in pig iron material (sonjae) rolling mills. At the Songjin Steel Works, the hourly utility rate of rolling mills increased in 1957, from the 1956 level, 8.5 percent in the 450 mm rolling mills, 14.1 percent in the 280 mm rolling mills, 90.1 percent in the 260 mm rolling mills, 29 percent in the 520 mm "pungoe" [literally, lump crushing; roughing mill?] rolling mills and 60.4 percent in the 350 mm "pungoe" rolling mills.

The original cost of all goods produced by the metal industry in 1957 was 5.3 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 9.7 percent below the 1956 level. This reduction in original costs of the metal industry brought a saving of 1.4 billion won to the State. The original cost per unit of product was reduced from the average original cost of 1956 by 7 percent in steel, 10 percent in granulated iron, 9 percent in pig iron, 5 percent in thin steel plate, 6 percent in raw lead, 7.4 percent in electrolytic lead, 3 percent in electrolytic copper and 3.2 percent in raw copper.

In the Ministry of Metal Industry as a whole, the 1957 number of employees increased 17 percent over the 1956 level, 11 percent in the sector of ferrous metal industry and 20 percent in the non-ferrous metal industry.

Implementation of Labor Productivity Plan
by the Metal Industry

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Productivity</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
| Ministry of Metal Industry as a Whole | 117% | 106% | 120% |
| Ferrous Metal | 128 | 109 | 138 |
| Non-Ferrous Metal | 103 | 101 | 108 |

MACHINE INDUSTRY

The basic tasks for the machine industry during 1957 were to strengthen the technological facilities of machine plants, increase the material (chumul) and steel casting (chugang) capacities of the plants by maximizing the utilization of existing production capacity, ensure a capacity-wise balance among plants, enhance the skill levels of the workers and to increase the utility rate of facilities, thereby expanding the production of machines and machine parts.

In 1957, the State invested 1.17 billion won for capital construction in the machine industry, bringing the total investment during the four years from 1954 through 1957 to 4.23 billion won.

Annual State Investment in the Machine
Industry Sector

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Investment (in million won) | 997 | 1,173 | 890 | 1,170 |
| Rate of Increase (%) | 100 | 118 | 89 | 117 |

In 1957, the machine industry fulfilled the State plan 109 percent, in terms of the total value of output, and plans including increased production goals by 102 percent.

Production Plan Implementation by the
Machine Industry

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u> |
| Ministry of Machine Industry as a Whole | 109% | 102% |
| Control Bureaus: | | |
| Machine Tools and General Tools | 105 | 100 |
| Farm Implements and General Machinery | 107 | 99.8 |
| Shipbuilding In- dustry | 111 | 105 |
| Electrical In- dustry | 111 | 102 |

The total value of output by the machine-building and metal processing sector in 1957 was 38 percent higher than in 1956. It was also equivalent to 2,923 percent of 1946, 547 percent of 1949 and 442 percent of 1953.

Implementation of Production Plans by
Principal Machine Plants

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | <u>1957 1956</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u> | |
| Muich'on Precision Machine Plant | 113% | 101% | 151% |
| P'yongyang Precision Machine Plant | 122 | 113 | 143 |
| Muich'on Machine Plant | 110 | 105 | 187 |
| Wonsan Tool Plant | 105 | 101 | 180 |
| Pukjung Machine Plant | 101 | 92 | 124 |
| Nakwon Machine Plant | 108 | 103 | 129 |
| Yongsong Machine Plant | 106 | 105 | 181 |
| Kiyang Machine Plant | 117 | 104 | 141 |
| Kusong Machine Tool Plant | 101 | 96 | 267 |
| Ch'ongjin Ship- building Yard | 111 | 106 | 125 |
| Wonsan Ship- building Yard | 122 | 113 | 145 |
| Tae'an Electrical Plant | 111 | 102 | 152 |
| P'yongyang Electrical Plant | 112 | 103 | 141 |
| Chuul Electrical Plant | 110 | 103 | - |

In 1957, the machine industry produced many new products such as Type SU-50 lathes, rolling mills, drawing-out machinery (yonsing), pneumatic loading machinery (konggisik ohokjaegi), freight cars, 66,000-volt circuit-breakers, adjustable fans, "naep'ok" [literally, internal expanding] electric motors and 100-horsepower hoists, and all the production plans of principal products were overfulfilled.

In 1957, the State plan was fulfilled 101 percent in hot-air engines (yolgu kigwan), 140 percent in generators, 108 percent in electric motors, 113 percent in transformers, 103 percent in [electric] switches, 146 percent in electric welders, 115 percent in electric bulbs, 130 percent in forging machines, 130 percent in spiral (nason) metal cutting machinery [drill presses?], 151 percent in presses, 137 percent in rock drills, 108 percent in farm machinery and equipment, 107 percent in tower cranes, 103 percent in hoists, 127 percent in medical instruments and 192 percent in machine parts.

The plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 138 percent in generators, 111 percent in transformers, 107 percent in electric bulbs, 107 percent in forging machines, 101 percent in farm machinery and equipment, 123 percent in medical instruments and 175 percent in machine parts.

Output of Principal Products by
the Machine Industry
in 1957

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Output</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Generators | each | 295 |
| Electric Motors | 1,000 | 12 |
| Transformers | 1,000 | 6.3 |
| Metal Cutting Machine Tools | each | 1,022 |
| Farm Machinery and Equipment | million won | 418 |
| Motorized Boats | each | 271 |
| Machine Parts | million won | 1,926 |

Increase in Output of Principal Products

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hot-Air Engines | 155% | - | - |
| Generators | 276 | - | - |
| Electric Motors | 141 | 19 times | - |
| Transformers | 122 | 413% | - |
| Switches | 134 | - | - |
| Circuit-Breakers | 156 | - | - |
| Electric Welders | 135 | - | - |
| Forging Machines | 571 | - | - |
| Boring Machines | 174 | 415% | 12 times |
| Presses | 167 | - | - |
| Crushers | 385 | 313 | - |
| Rock Drills | 218 | - | - |
| Farm Machinery and Equipment | 134 | 220 times | 149 times |
| Motorized Boats | 133 | - | 14 times |
| Tower Cranes | 16 times | - | - |
| Ceiling Cranes | 152% | - | - |
| Hoists | 145 | 27 times | 13 times |
| Nails | 126 | 927% | 567% |
| Electrical Bulbs | 125 | 631% | 468% |
| Machine Parts | 168 | - | - |

In 1957, many advanced techniques were introduced into the sector of the machine industry, including the methods of pressure casting, precision casting, casting in cement frames, high-speed cutting, and force cutting (kangnyok cholsakbop). By introducing 1,401 new designs into production, the machine industry saved 63 million won. These new designs applied to production were 6 percent larger than that in 1956 and twice as large as the corresponding figure in 1955. The application of these designs contributed greatly to technological development.

The hourly utility rate of machine tools in various machine plants in 1957 was 3.4 percent higher than in 1956, and the average output per square meter of production space of casting shops increased 11 percent in cast iron goods and 49 percent in cast steel goods.

Compared to the 1956 level, facilities in the machine industry increased as follows in 1957: 41 percent in boring machines, 32 percent in separators (sssep'a), 47 percent in milling machines, and 32 percent in grinders; compared with the 1954 level, facilities increased 58 percent in lathes, 92 percent in boring machines, 40 percent in separators, 106 percent in milling machines and 71 percent in grinders.

In 1957, the State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 109 percent by the Ministry of Machine Industry as a whole, 106 percent by the Machine Tools and Tools Control Bureau, 106 percent by the Farm Implements and General Machinery Control Bureau, 112 percent by the Shipbuilding Industry Control Bureau and 108 percent by the Electrical Industry Control Bureau. Plans including increased labor productivity were fulfilled 103 percent by the Ministry as a whole.

Labor productivity and the number of employees in the machine industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Labor Productivity | 123% | 178% |
| Number of Employees | 114 | 380 |

As labor productivity and the utility rate of production space increased, the original cost of all goods produced in 1957 was lowered to 4.4 percent below the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods in 1957 was 16.3 percent less than the average original cost in 1956. This original cost reduction brought a saving of 290 million won to the State.

Decrease in Original Cost Per Unit of Principal Products (from Average Original Cost in Preceding Year) [Decrease in 1957 from 1956]

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Hot-Air Engines (200 Hp) | minus 19.8 [%] |
| Electrical Motors | minus 20.0 |
| Tae'an Electric Plant | minus 23.4 |
| P'yongyang Electric Plant | minus 18.9 |
| Lathes (Huich'on Machine Tool Plant) | minus 25.2 |
| Boring Machines (Huich'on Machine Tool Plant) | minus 35.1 |
| Transformers (Tae'an Electric Plant) | minus 26.6 |

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In view of the need for continuously increasing the output of food grains and expanding the cultivation of industrial crops and oil containing crops (yuji chakmul), measures were taken by the chemical industry in 1957 to further increase the output of chemical fertilizers and expand the production of farm chemicals.

Some 1,482,000,000 won in State capital construction was carried out in the sector of the chemical industry in 1957. The investment for capital construction in the chemical industry during the post-war period increased as follows:

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1954 thru 1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Capital Construction Investment (in mil- lion won) | 675 | 963 | 1,412 | 1,432 | 4,532 |
| Rate of Increase (%) | 100 | 143. | 209 | 220 | - |
| Proportion of Chemical Industry to Total Industrial Investment (%) | 6.3 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.1 |

As a result of this capital construction investment, the following production facilities started operation in 1957: aggregate of the ammonium sulfide fertilizer shop in the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, aggregate of the caustic soda shop in the Pongung Chemical Plant, and the sulfuric acid shop in the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill.

Production capacity was thus augmented in 1957 by 7,000 tons of caustic soda, 30,000 tons of ammonium sulfide and 7,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

In addition, the construction of the nitrogenous ammonium shop with an annual production capacity of more than 130,000 tons was completed at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant.

Increase in Production Capacity of the Chemical Industry

| | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1957</u> | <u>1 Jan 1958</u> <u>1 Jan 1955</u> |
|---------------|--|--|
| Caustic Soda | 200% | - |
| Sulfuric Acid | 115% | 530% |

With the increase in production capacity, industrial output by the chemical industry also increased rapidly.

Implementation of Total Output Value Plan
by the Chemical Industry

Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment
State Plan Plan with Increased
Production Goals

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Ministry of Chemical Industry as a Whole | 117% | 106% |
| Control Bureaus: | | |
| Chemical Industry | 116 | 108 |
| Pharmaceutic Industry | 112 | 102 |

Because of the severe damages incurred by the chemical industry during the Korean War, output in 1953 was only 22 percent of the 1949 level, but that in 1957 far surpassed the pre-war 1949 level.

Increase in Total Value of Output by
the Chemical Industry

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Chemical Industry | 170% | 157% |
| Pharmaceutic Industry | 163 | 410 |

The principal chemical plants fulfilled their production plans in terms of the total value of output as follows:

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
| Hungnam Fertilizer Plant | 113% | 104% | 146% |
| Pongung Chemical Plant | 125 | 116 | 164 |
| No 17 Chemical Plant | 108 | 106 | 134 |
| Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant | 116 | 107 | 199.8 |
| Sunch'on Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Plant | 154 | 109 | 125 |
| Yongan Chemical Plant | 108 | 107 | 134 |
| Haeju Chemical Plant | 113 | 105 | 212 |
| P'yongyang Experimental Drug Plant | 135 | 118 | 146 |
| Aoji Chemical Plant | 113 | 107 | 154 |
| P'yongyang Pharmaceutical Plant | 111 | 102 | 185 |
| Hungnam Pharmaceutical Plant | 119 | 103 | 113 |
| Nanam Pharmaceutical Plant | 107 | 101 | 173 |

The 1957 State production plan for principal chemical products was fulfilled by 115 percent in chemical fertilizers, including 111 percent in calcium cyanamide and 118 percent in nitrogenous ammonium, 114 percent in sulfuric acid, 154 percent in hydrochloric acid, 115 percent in caustic soda, 113 percent in carbide and 120 percent in coke.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 102 percent in chemical fertilizers, including 104 percent in calcium cyanamide and 103 percent in nitrogenous

ammonium, 129 percent in hydrochloride acid, 108 percent in caustic soda, 103 percent in carbide and 102 percent in coke. As a result, the chemical industry produced, beyond the State plan, 43,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 10,100 tons of caustic soda and so forth.

In 1957, the chemical industry produced 323,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 247,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, 9,300 tons of caustic soda, 143,000 tons of carbide, and numerous new products such as sulfurous carbon (aryu t'anso) and sodium sulfide "barat'ong" [baryta?].

Output of principal chemical products increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chemical Fertilizers | 166% | 81% | - |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 108 | 155 | - |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 178 | 76 | - |
| Nitrogenous Ammonium | 154 | 145 | - |
| Sulfuric Acid | 179 | 64 | - |
| Ammonium | 188 | 77 | - |
| Caustic Soda | 151 | 100.3 | 30 times |
| Sodium Sulfide | 120 | - | - |
| Calcium Carbonate | 166 | - | - |
| Zinc Oxide | 105 | - | - |
| Carbide | 145 | 104 | 23 times |
| "Aramdam" [Alundum?] | 133 | - | - |
| Electrode | 109 | 75 | 28 times |
| Paint | 122 | - | - |
| Explosives | 106 | - | - |
| Coke | 105 | 77 | - |

In 1957, 1,515 new designs for efficiency improvement were applied to production processes of the chemical industry, a number 14 percent higher than in 1955 and 3.1 times the corresponding figure in 1953. Compared with the 1956 level, the average output of ammonium sulfate per set of saturating machines in chemical plants increased 5 percent in 1957, and the hourly output of ammonium per compound tower increased 16.6 percent.

Again compared with the 1956 level, output per nitration kiln increased 21.8 percent in 1957, and the average nitrogen content in calcium cyanamide increased 0.9 percent. The hourly output of carbide per kiln increased 16 percent, and the hourly output of caustic soda per electrolysis kiln increased 16.6 percent.

The 1957 State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 117 percent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry as a whole, with the Chemical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 117 percent and the Pharmaceutical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 113 percent. The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 107 percent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry as a whole, the Chemical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 108 percent and the Pharmaceutical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 103 percent.

Increase in Labor Productivity and Number of
Employees in the Chemical Industry

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Labor Productivity | 117% | 160% |
| Number of Employees | 118 | 268 |

In 1957, the original cost of all goods produced in the chemical industry was reduced to 6.4 percent below the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 16 percent less than the average original cost in 1956, thus bringing about a saving of more than 960 million won to the State.

The original cost per unit of chemical products in 1957 decreased from the average original cost of 1956 as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer | minus 18% |
| Ammonium (Pongung Chemical Plant) | minus 28.8 |
| Calcium Cyanamide (Pongung Chemical Plant) | minus 4.4 |
| Calcium Cyanamide (Sunch'on Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Plant) | minus 12.9 |
| Carbide | minus 8.6 |
| Carbide (Pongung Chemical Plant) | minus 17.1 |
| Carbide (Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant) | minus 7.0 |
| Caustic Soda | minus 24.0 |
| Bleaching Powder (Pongung Chemical Plant) | minus 3.9 |

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

The basic tasks of the building materials industry in 1957 were to further expand the production of cement, a basic building material, to increase the output of pre-fabricated building materials and to execute broad organization for the production of substitute building materials. For this purpose, in 1957 the building materials industry carried out State capital construction amounting to 940 million won, of which the cement industry accounted for 407 million won. In addition, local industry and other ministries and bureaus made huge capital investments for the construction of brick yards and roofing tile plants.

As a result of the capital construction, production facilities and production capacity of building materials plants were further expanded. In 1957, the Bureau of

of Building Materials Industry fulfilled the State plan, in terms of the total value of output, 110 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 102 percent.

The cement industry fulfilled the 1957 State Plan 119 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 103 percent. Consequently, the total value of output by the building materials industry in 1957 was 37 percent above the 1956 level, and 13 times and 4.9 times the 1953 and the pre-war 1949 levels, respectively.

Implementation of Total Output Value Plans by
Principal Building Materials Plants

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
| Sunghori Cement Plant | 119% | 110% | 267% |
| Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant | 124 | 117 | 118 |
| Haeju Cement Plant | 132 | 89 | 183 |
| Madong Cement Plant | 113 | 101 | 634 |
| Komusan Cement Plant | 110 | 97 | 126 |
| Taesong Brick Yard | 108 | 104 | 105 |
| Kangnam Brick Yard | 109 | 103 | 102 |
| Sunch'on Brick Yard | 120 | 106 | 176 |
| Saengsiryong Kiln Industry (Yoop) Plant | 142 | 116 | 120 |
| Pakch'ung Brick Yard | 108 | 105 | 111 |
| Kangdok Brick Yard | 112 | 107 | 119 |

Table Cont'd

| | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| Kanggye Brick Yard | 110% | 106% | 135% |
| Ch'ongjin Slate Plant | 107 | 102 | 111 |
| P'yongsan Slate Plant | 102 | 90 | 103 |
| Yont'an Slate Plant | 118 | 109 | 111 |
| Kangdong Floor Heating Stone Plant | 108 | 101 | 118 |
| Kowon Lime Plant | 111 | - | 114 |
| Mirim Block Plant | 199 | 165 | 138 |
| Sinuiju "T'eksu"* Plant | 153 | 118 | 101 |
| Kilju Plywood Plant | 108 | 101 | 108 |
| Kilju Room Building Material (pangbujae) Plant | 126 | 111 | 270 |

[* In all likelihood, derived from accidental usage, a term starting with "Tex-".]

The 1957 State production plan for principal building materials was fulfilled 119 percent in cement, 109 percent in ordinary bricks [as contrasted with refractory bricks], 107 percent in artificial slates, 108 percent in standard slates, 112 percent in slaked lime, 111 percent in caustic lime, 117 percent in "t'eksu", 108 percent in plate glass, and 119 percent in ceramic products for sanitary use.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 102 percent in ordinary bricks, 102 percent in artificial slates, 107 percent in slaked lime and 114 percent in ceramic products for sanitary use. As a result, the building materials industry produced, beyond the State plan, 145,000 tons of cement, 190,000 square meters of plate glass and 50 million ordinary bricks.

Output of Principal Building Materials in 1957

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Quantity</u> |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Cement | 1,000 tons | 895 |
| Ordinary Bricks | 1,000,000 | 736 |
| Plate Glass | 1,000 square meters | 2,568 |

Increase in Output of Principal Building Materials

| | <u>$\frac{1957}{1956}$</u> | <u>$\frac{1957}{1949}$</u> | <u>$\frac{1957}{1953}$</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cement | 150% | 167% | 34 times |
| Ordinary Bricks | 106 | 17 times | 43 times |
| Artificial Slates | 111 | 405% | - |
| Slaked Lime | 134 | - | 11 times |
| Caustic Lime | 134 | - | 83 times |
| "T'eksu" | 166 | - | - |
| Plate Glass | 131 | - | - |

In 1957, the utility rate of facilities increased greatly in the building materials industry. Introduced into the production processes of the building materials industry were 573 new designs, a number 36 percent higher than in 1956. In 1957, as compared with the 1956 level, the average output of cement per kiln increased 9.9 percent; the average output of bricks per square meter of baking kiln increased 11 percent; and the average output of glass per set of impressing machines increased 12 percent.

In 1957, the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry fulfilled the 1957 State industrial labor productivity plan 100 percent, in which the cement industry fulfilled by 121 percent. Labor productivity in the sector of cement industry rose 59 percent above the 1954 level. In 1957, the number of employees in the building materials industry increased from the 1956 level 52 percent for the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry as a whole, with the cement industry increasing 11 percent.

The original cost of all goods produced in the building materials sector of the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry in 1957 was 9.2 percent lower than the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was lowered to 15.1 percent below the average original cost in 1956. The original cost per unit of products in 1957 fell from the average original cost of 1956 by 8 percent in cement and 30 percent in plate glass.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

To meet the growing needs of the people, measures were taken by light industry to increase the output of daily necessities and foodstuffs.

While industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry made strenuous endeavours to increase the output of commodities by raising labor productivity and maximizing the utility rate of facilities, local industrial enterprises and cooperatives struggled for greater mobilization of local resources and for the economic use of waste and rejects of State enterprises.

In 1957, the State investment for capital construction in light industry was 2.5 billion won, of which construction in the textile industry accounted for 790 million won and that in the foodstuff processing industry 128 million won. Newly constructed in 1957 were the dye shop of the P'yongyang Textile Mill, the staple fibre shop of the Ch'on-jin Textile Mill and the corn processing shop of the P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant (Koksan Kongjang).

Rehabilitated or expanded and put into operation in 1957 were the synthetic silk textile shop and sulfuric acid shop of the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill, the weaving shop (chikp'o chikjang) of the Pakch'on Silk Textile Mill, weaving shop of the Hyongboyn Silk Textile Mill, weaving shop of the Kaesong Fabrics Mill, fibre shop of the Pukson Flax Mill, bakery shop of the P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant, Hamhung Brewery, salt fields of the Yonbaek Saltery and many other shops.

As a result, annual production capacity was augmented in 1957 by 2,500 tons of staple fibre, 400 tons of confectionaries and a dyeing capacity of 38 million meters a year.

Increase of Production Capacity of Principal Products in Light Industry

| | <u>1 Jan 1953</u> <u>1 Jan 1957</u> | <u>1 Jan 1953</u> <u>1 Jan 1954</u> | <u>1 Jan 1953</u> <u>1949</u> |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Cotton Textiles | - | 3.1 times | 6.6 times |
| Silk Textiles | 120% | - | - |
| Raw Silk | - | 2.2 times | 118% |
| Rubber Shoes | 145% | 172% | - |
| Canvas Shoes | 260% | - | - |

In 1957, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the State plan in terms of the total value of output by 120 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 105 percent. As a result, it produced beyond the State plan goods valued at 4.71 billion won.

Individual control bureaus of the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the 1957 production plan as follows:

| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Control Bureaus: | | |
| Cotton Textile Industry | 112% | 109% |
| Silk Textile Industry | 123 | 104 |
| Paper Industry | 122 | 93 |
| Salt and Ginseng Industry | 133 | 103 |
| Foodstuffs Industry | 126 | 103 |
| Daily Necessities Industry | 119 | 108 |

The rate at which the 1957 plan was fulfilled in light industry was considerably higher than the corresponding rate of 1956 plan fulfillment. For example, 83.3 percent of all enterprises in light industry overfulfilled plans including increased production goals in 1957.

The principal enterprises of light industry fulfilled the 1957 plan as follows:

| <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with In- creased Pro- duction Goals</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
| P'yongyang Textile Mill | 100% | 108%[sic] | 131% |
| Kusong Textile Mill | 108 | 106 | 120 |
| Sinuiju Woollen Textile Mill | 124 | 106 | 108 |
| P'yongyang Silk Textile Mill | 139 | 102 | 345 |

Table Cont'd

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill | 126% | 105% | 166% |
| Pakoh'on Silk Textile Mill | 127 | 105 | 139 |
| P'yongyang Thread Mill | 108 | 103 | 116 |
| Hamhung Thread Mill | 110 | 105 | 139 |
| Sinuiju Paper Mill | 116 | 100 | 132 |
| P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant | 116 | 103 | 407 |
| P'yongyang Cigarette Plant | 138 | 106 | 133 |
| P'yongyang Soy Sauce Plant | 106 | 102 | 125 |
| Yongsong Meat Processing Plant | 204 | 135 | 729 |
| P'yongyang Daily Necessities Plant | 103 | 101 | 212 |
| P'yongyang Leather Plant | 138 | 112 | 194 |
| Kwangnyangman Saltery | 132 | 100.4 | 191 |
| P'yongyang Brewery | 109 | 104 | 135 |
| Chonoh'on Match Plant | 115 | 100 | 150 |
| Kanggye Penoil Plant | 131 | 100 | 103 |

In 1957, the total value of output by individual sectors of light industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Textile Industry | 142% | 428% | 286% |
| Daily Necessities and Stationery | 225 | 835 | 925 |
| Foodstuffs and "khip'um" | 197 | 348 | 244 |
| Leather and Shoes | 115 | 348 | 244 |
| Rubber Industry | 137 | 155 | 372 |
| Paper Industry | 118 | 253 | 967 |
| Medical Drug Industry | 163 | 414 | 289 |

Light industry overfulfilled the 1957 production plan by considerable margins in the output of many products. The State plan was fulfilled 107 percent in cotton textile goods, 207 percent in woolen textile goods, 136 percent in silk textile goods, 121 percent in knitted goods, 104 percent in socks, 129 percent in underwear, 103 percent in working cloth, 103 percent in shoes, 136 percent in canned meat, 124 percent in salt, 111 percent in vegetable oil, 110 percent in soap, and 114 percent in cigarettes.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 106 percent in cotton textile goods, 125 percent in woolen textile goods, 118 percent in knitted goods, 103 percent in socks, 124 percent in underwear, 104 percent in shoes, 115 percent in canned meat, 106 percent in vegetable oil, 103 percent in soap and 105 percent in cigarettes.

As a result, light industry produced in 1957, beyond the State plan, 1,790,000 meters of cotton textile goods, 640 tons of cotton thread, 25 tons of raw silk, 30 tons of synthetic silk thread, 1,720,000 meters of silk textile goods, 65,000 meters of woolen textile goods, 460,000 pairs of socks, 935,000 pieces of underwear, 27,000 suits of work clothes, 1,430,000 pairs of shoes, 800 tons of cigarettes, 534 tons of soybean oil and 505 tons of soap.

Output of principal products by light industry in 1957 was as follows:

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Output</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cotton Textiles | 10,000 meters | 8,452 |
| Silk Textiles | 10,000 meters | 647 |
| Woolen Textiles | 10,000 meters | 13 |
| Cotton Thread | 10,000 tons | 1.3 |
| Socks | 10,000 pairs | 1,072 |
| Underwear | 10,000 pieces | 414 |
| Work Clothes | 10,000 suits | 83 |
| Shoes | 10,000 pairs | 1,837 |
| Soy Sauce | 10,000 liters | 3,787 |
| Vegetable Oil | ton | 10,000 |
| Soap | ton | 5,500 |
| Cigarettes | ton | 6,700 |

In 1957, many new products were produced in the sector of light industry, including flannelete, regular silk (pongyon) "kumgang" fabrics [kumgang" is probably a trademark or brand name, derived from Kumgang-san, Diamond Mountain], velvet, synthetic silk [rayon] polo, 22 kinds of dyed fabrics, various bleached fabrics (p'yobaek chikmul), crepe 'shopping' fabrics, figured regular silk fabrics, 10 kinds of synthetic silk fabrics, 138 kinds of genuine silk (sungyon), canned meat, canned fruits, canned fish and many processed grain products demanded by the people.

Output of principal products of light industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cotton Textile Goods | 115% | 896, | 407% |
| Cotton Thread | 125 | 603 | 529 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 192 | 203 | 771 |
| Raw Silk | 120 | 128 | 362 |
| Woolen Textile Goods | 180 | - | 3,700 |
| Socks | 107 | 162 | 219 |
| Underwear | 189 | 701 | 1,200 |
| Work Clothes | - | 1,000 | 376 |
| Shoes | 105 | - | 259 |
| Rubber Shoes | - | 158 | 167 |
| Salt | 198 | 111 | 736 |
| Soy Sauce | 135 | 211 | 214 |
| "Toenjang" | 111 | - | 232 |
| Vegetable Oil | 112 | 124 | 145 |
| Soap | 117 | - | 174 |
| Cigarettes | 122 | 111 | 153 |

By introducing 2,158 new designs into production processes, light industry attained in 1957 not only a saving of 270 million won for the State but also considerable technological progress in the industry. As a result, the average net recovery rate of cotton thread from raw cotton at textile mills increased 0.6 percent from the 1956 level, and that of raw silk from hard silk increased 1.8 percent. The average hourly output per spindle increased 19 percent; average hourly frequency of weft shuttling (wit'a su) by cotton textile looms increased 10 percent; average hourly output of thread per thread

making vat increased 22 percent; and average hourly frequency of weft shuttling by silk textile looms increased 17 percent.

At paper mills, the average revolution frequency of the paper-making timber vat (mokbu) increased 23 percent, and the average hourly output per set (134-inch) of coarse paper-making machines increased 53 percent. The net recovery rate of soybean oil at oil and fat plants increased 0.2 percent.

In 1957, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the State labor productivity plan 119 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals by 105 percent.

Increase in Labor Productivity and Number of
Employees in Enterprises Under
Ministry of Light Industry Control

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Labor Productivity | 135% | 262% | 266% |
| No of Employees | 116 | 195 | 120 |

The original cost of all goods produced by light industry in 1957 was 6.3 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 10.5 percent less than the average original cost in 1956. Savings from this reduction of original costs amounted to 1.9 billion won. The original cost per unit of products fell from the average original cost of 1956 by 9 percent in cotton textile goods, 9 percent in silk textile goods, 6 percent in rubber shoes, 9 percent in tennis shoes, 5 percent in soy sauce, 9 percent in salt and 7 percent in soap.

Local Industry

Local industry was rapidly developed in 1957. The total value of capital construction carried out by all the provincial people's councils in 1957 amounted to 1.5 billion

won. As a result, production facilities of the provincial plants were further expanded.

The 1957 State production plan was fulfilled 122 percent in terms of the total value of output for provincial industry as a whole, and plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 108 percent. In terms of the total value of output, the 1957 production plan of provincial industry was fulfilled by individual provinces as follows:

| | <u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u> | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>State Plan</u> | <u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u> | <u>1957 1954</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
| P'yongyang City | 122% | 108% | 175% | 146% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 119 | 114 | 128 | 138 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 126 | 107 | 182 | 134 |
| Changang-do | 117 | 110 | 137 | 150 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 129 | 118 | 133 | 133 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 119 | 102 | 164 | 133 |
| Kangwon-do | 131 | 107 | 209 | 136 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 118 | 109 | 118 | 136 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 114 | 107 | 124 | 135 |
| Yanggang-do | 140 | 104 | 585 | 224 |
| Kaesong City | 119 | 103 | 376 | 192 |

By broad utilization of local resources and scrap, provincial industrial enterprises produced many new products, and the variety of consumer goods for daily use was further expanded.

In 1957, many daily necessities were produced by provincial industrial plants, including trunks, umbrellas, buttons made from sea shells, "t'eksu" [a building material] made of saw dust, wooden furniture, hooks, flower vases, flower bowls, toys, peanut oil, dried pumpkin slices (hobakdan), "mop'ch" for use in paper making, dyed towels, cotton fabrics, children's underwear, wild grape wine, apple jam, vinegar, "ajinomoto" [a Japanese term used in Korea, meaning "mono-sodium glutamate"], strawberry juice, dry noodles, and various pickled (in jars) foodstuffs. Output of principal products of provincial industry increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| "Hori" | 258% | 162% | 151% |
| Weeding Equipment | 5,000 | 209 | 199.8 |
| Ox and Horse Carts | 449 | 238 | 228 |
| Hoists | - | 633 | 123 |
| Lumber | 198 | 124 | 113 |
| Soy Sauce | 401 | 142 | 131 |
| "Toenjang" | 413 | 134 | 104 |
| Soybean Oil | 790 | 149 | 126 |
| Underwear | 764 | 123 | 119 |

Producer Cooperatives

In 1957, producer cooperatives were further expanded and strengthened. Even in the type of cooperatives, the previous single type cooperative, i.e., industrial producer cooperative, has now developed into many different forms of cooperatives, such as the service cooperative, honor soldiers' cooperative, soldiers' families' cooperative and production and sales cooperative. In 1957, the number

of producer cooperatives increased very rapidly, and the membership of these cooperatives and the variety of their products also expanded greatly.

(1) Increase in Number of Cooperatives

| | No in <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 824 | 145% | 142% | 150% |
| Industrial Producer Cooperatives | 540 | - | 110 | 184 |
| Including: Honor Soldiers' Cooperatives | 66 | - | 87 | 102 |
| Soldiers' Families' Cooperatives | 58 | - | 341 | 171 |
| Production and Sales Cooperatives | 88 | - | - | 352 |
| Service Cooperatives | 173 | - | - | 129 |

(2) Increase in Cooperative Membership

| | Membership <u>in 1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 72,939 | 339% | 330% | 184% |
| Industrial Producer Cooperatives | 55,356 | 257 | 290 | 223 |
| Including: Honor Soldiers' Cooperatives | 3,724 | - | 151 | 137 |
| Soldiers' Families' Cooperatives | 8,516 | - | 1,700 | 225 |
| Production and Sales Cooperatives | 4,676 | - | - | 735 |
| Service Cooperatives | 12,351 | - | 353 | 161 |

times

In 1957, the output of production tools and daily necessities by the producer cooperatives increased greatly, and as for the variety of products, 2,018 different kinds of goods were produced by these cooperatives, a number 49 percent higher than in 1956 and 291 percent as large as the corresponding figure in 1953.

Of the total value of output by cooperative industry, individual provinces accounted for the following: P'yongyang 28.4 percent, P'yongan-namdo 7.6 percent, P'yongan-pukto 13.6 percent, Chagang-do 3.3 percent, Hwanghae-namdo 4.9 percent, Hwanghae-pukto 4.9 percent, Kangwon-do 7.6 percent, Hamgyong-namdo 10.1 percent, Hamyong-pukto 10.2 percent, Yanggang-do 1.3 percent and Kaesong 8.1 percent.

FISHERIES

In full support of the decisions adopted both at the December 1956 Plenum and the April 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and by demonstrating a high degree of political enthusiasm and creative labor, fishery workers raised the fishery industry in 1957 to an unprecedented level.

The capital construction carried out in the sector of State fishery alone in 1957 was 74 percent larger than in 1956, and the material and technological foundation of the fisheries was continuously consolidated. The rate of increase in capital construction investment in the fishing industry was as follows:

| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Investment | 100% | 174.2% |
| Industrial Construction | 100 | 163.9 |
| Housing Construction | 100 | 234.1 |

In 1957, as compared with the 1949 level, the number of State enterprises increased 56.5 percent and the number of employees 25 times; the number of fishery cooperatives increased 40.3 percent and the number of employees 65.4 percent over the 1949 level. In the course of agricultural cooperativization, semi-farming and semi-fishing cooperatives were widely organized in the rural areas; the number reached 962 in 1957 with a total membership of more than 145,000.

Along with the rapid development of the shipbuilding industry and the fishing equipment industry, the State fisheries sector alone came to possess more than 100 fishing fleets and modern processing facilities.

Fishing

In the sector of fisheries, the number of mechanized fishing boats increased by more than 100 boats in 1957, including the 300-horsepower whalers, 200-horsepower deep sea fishing boats, dragnet boats (ohoyemang-son), large smacks (konoh'ak-son), "ohamang-son" and long-line fishing boats.

Between 1953 and 1957, the number of mechanized fishing boats increased 23 times, total horsepower 25 times and the total tonnage nearly 10 times. On the other hand, the number of fishing boats without engines increased 224 percent during the same period. Furthermore, all mechanized fishing boats are equipped with wireless, and the location of schools of fish is done by numerous reconnaissance boats equipped with modern equipment. As a result, the total fish catch in 1957 reached 583,464 tons.

The sector of State-operated fisheries fulfilled the 1957 industrial production plan 117.2 percent and plans with increased production goals by 102.7 percent. The State plan for production in kind [such as fish catch] was fulfilled 127.5 percent and the plans with increased production goals by 105.2 percent. As a result, the total fish catch in 1957 surpassed the 1956 level, the record year in the nation's history, by 44 percent and the 1949 level by 56.9 percent. Production in individual provinces increases as follows:

| | Fish Catch (%) | |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
| Total | 144% | 156.9% |
| Eastern Sea: | | |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 152.8 | 172.2 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 121.2 | 203.8 |
| Kangwon-do | 164.1 | 72.3 |
| Total | 135.2 | 138.0 |
| Western Sea: | | |
| P'yongan-pukto | 190 | 230 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 203.5 | 273.4 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 366.1 | 216 |
| Total | 229 | 223.2 |

In 1957, the proportion of individual types of fish caught to the total fish catch underwent considerable change. As indicated in the table, the catch of high-grade fish increased in 1957 at a higher rate than such objects of mass production as whiting and laminarian seaweed.

| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 134.3 |
| Whiting | 100 | 129.2 |
| "Kkanari" | 100 | 138.4 |
| Saury | 100 | 1,431.5 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| "Hoetdae" | 100 | 177.2 |
| Gillthead | 100 | 177.4 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total | 100 | 197.8 |
| Laminarian Seaweed | 100 | 181.8 |
| Laver | 100 | 342.1 |

The basic reasons for such new development are the rapid expansion of deep-sea and pelagic fishing and improvement in the medium and small-scale fishing in the Western Seas along with more diversified fishing operations.

Whereas dragnet fishing by motorized boats was, until 1956, done mainly in seas with a depth of around 100 meters, by 1957 this type of operation was performed in seas 100 to 300 meters deep, and the fishing area was expanded from 10 miles off the coast to 20-30 miles off shore. The number of expeditions and the output by deep sea and pelagic fishing in 1957 were as follows (1956=100):

| | <u>Number of Expeditions</u> | <u>Output [Catch]</u> |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Deep Sea Fishing | 205% | 430.7% |
| Pelagic Fishing | 166 | 246.4 |

"Angang-mang" [type of net] fishing, which constitutes the basis of fishing in the Western Sea, was increasingly motorized, and experimental operations as a prelude to the introduction of the 5-angle trapping net (ogak-mang boloh'igae) and "ohorigae" fishing zones in the Eastern Sea were successfully carried out. As a result, the simultaneous operation of two different types of fishing in the Western Sea was

made possible by overcoming previous restrictions imposed by tides (sari ohogum).

In 1957, "ohamang" [a type of net] fishing, long-line angle fishing and various other medium and small scale operations were conducted 21.2 percent more frequently than in 1956, and the catch by these methods increased 44.6 percent over the 1956 level. The total catch of high-grade fish by these methods in 1957 was 1,000 tons more than that caught during the three preceding years [1954-1956].

As a result of the "full boat movement," "majority movement," "oaging movement," "double-trap laying" and many other creative devices introduced in fishing by workers in 1957, the operational rate of fishing boats was raised as follows:

Increased in Number of Expedition Days
in Principal Fishing Zones

| | <u>Expedition No of Days in 1956</u> | <u>Expedition No of Days in 1957</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Large Motorized Boat Dragnet | 111 | 145 | 130.6% |
| Small Motorized Boat Dragnet | 73 | 124 | 169.8 |
| Deep Sea Motorized Boat Dragnet | 67 | 122 | 182.1 |
| Two-Motorized Boat Dragnet | 102 | 110 | 107.8 |
| "Angang-mang" | 113 | 169 | 449[810] |
| Trawl | 33 | 135 | 409.1 |
| Total | - | - | 155.8 |

At the same time, various new fishing methods of high productive significance were introduced in 1957. The trawling technology was completed, whale hunting was satisfactorily carried out, "kopdung-o" fishing was creatively applied, and fishing by luring with lights was also successful.

In particular, the T'oejo Fishing Enterprise (Saopso) and many other fishing enterprises in Hamgyong-namdo caught many whittings even during the day time although whiting fishing was previously done only at night. The whiting catch by the T'oejo Fishing Enterprise in 1957 accounted for 30 percent of the total fish catch by the enterprise, increasing the average fish catch per fishing boat to 1,600 tons (the record catch by one boat was 2,257 tons), the highest record in the entire nation.

Fresh Water Fish Breeding

Fresh water fish breeding, which is highly important for an over-all development of fisheries, was also rapidly expended; in 1957 the total area of State and provincial breeding ponds increased 4.8 times over the 1949 level. In 1957 there were seven carp breeding ponds with an annual production and distribution capacity of 5 million carp fry and three rainbow trout breeding ponds with an annual production and distribution capacity of 1.6 million fry.

To extend breeding technology, particularly to agricultural cooperatives, more than 350 breeding technicians were trained in 1957 and State breeding ponds and breeding research organs strengthened direct technical guidance work. As a result, agricultural cooperatives began experimental fresh water fish breeding in an area of 150 chongbo of rice paddies and produced 130 kilograms of carp per chongbo while increasing the output of rice by 6 to 12 percent.

Processing Industry

Built with the aid of the great Soviet peoples, the Sinp'o Fish Cannery commenced operation in 1957 with an annual

production capacity of more than 10,000 tons of high-grade processed fish products. Also commencing operation in 1957 were the Kimch'aek and Sinp'o Refrigeration Plants.

The supply of fresh fish and frozen fish by the fish processing sector in 1957 increased 53.2 percent over the 1956 level, accounting for 40.1 percent of the total fish catch in 1957.

As for the output of processed fish products, the proportion of salted fish to total processed fish products fell from 59 percent in 1956 to 37.6 percent in 1957, while that of dried fish increased from 10.3 percent in 1956 to 20.2 percent in 1957.

The variety of processed products also increased. In 1957, more than 100 new products were produced, including canned fish, pickled fish and refined fish (yonjep'um). In 1957 the technological and economic foundation of fisheries was further consolidated, and along with a rapid increase in production, the socialist form of economy took an overwhelmingly preponderant position and the socialist integration of fishing villages was basically completed.

Proportions of Output by Various Forms
of Enterprises

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Socialist Enterprises | 73.5 | 96.7 | 98.5 |
| State Enterprises | 67.2 | 67.5 | 60.4 |
| Fishery Cooperatives | 32.8 | 25.5 | 25.8 |
| Semi-Farming Semi-Fishing | - | 7.0 | 10.4 |
| As Subsidiary Enterprise | - | - | 3.4 |
| Petty Mercantile Enterprises (Private Fishermen) | 26.5 | 3.3 | 1.5 |

The income of fishery workers increased greatly in 1957. Income per worker in the State enterprises increased 75 percent over the 1956 level, and the share per member family of fishery cooperatives increased 31 percent over the 1956 level.

FORESTRY

In 1957, the Bureau of Forestry carried State capital construction worth 725,000,000 won. Industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry fulfilled the 1957 State production plan 111 percent and plans with increased production goals by 102 percent. The total value of output by the forestry and lumber processing sector increased 20 percent over the 1956 level and was 2.7 times and 2.1 times the 1953 and 1949 levels, respectively.

In terms of the total value of output, the principal forest products enterprises (saopso) fulfilled their 1957 plans as follows:

| Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| | Plan with In- | | 1957 |
| | State Plan | creased Pro- | 1956 |
| | | duction Goals | |
| Forest Products Enterprise: | | | |
| Yup'yong | 114% | 102% | 113% |
| Yonam | 106 | 100.1 | 126 |
| Yonsa | 111 | 102 | 151 |
| Poon'on | 105 | 101 | 108 |
| Changjin | 110 | 103 | 116 |
| Songgan | 113 | 104 | 126 |
| Ogasan | 115 | 104 | 232 |
| Amnokkang | 118 | 103 | 103 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|
| T'aep'yong | 105% | 101% | 103% |
| Ch'ongjin | 112 | 99 | 107 |
| Musan | 113 | 105 | 123 |
| <u>Lumber Mill:</u> | | | |
| Wiyon | 107 | 101 | 110 |
| Yonam | 112 | 100 | 110 |
| Yup'yong | 114 | 105 | 113 |
| Sinuiju | 115 | 102 | 149 |
| Changjin | 118 | 103 | 111 |
| Chungam | 113 | 102 | 148 |
| Hanp'o | 109 | 101 | 158 |
| Pujon | 110 | 102 | 102 |
| P'ungso | 109 | 101 | 139 |
| Saenjang | 107 | 100 | 112 |
| So-P'yongyang | 107 | 101 | 116 |

In 1957, the State production plan for principal products was fulfilled 110 percent in timber and 121 percent in lumber, and plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 102 percent in timber and 112 percent in lumber. As a result, 250,000 cubic meters of lumber were produced beyond the State plan.

The 1957 output of timber and lumber was as follows (in thousands of cubic meters):

| | <u>Output</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> |
|--------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Timber | 2,792 | 108% | 173% | 275% |
| Lumber | 1,242 | 116 | 232 | 436 |

In 1957, 263 new designs were introduced into the production processes of forestry, a number 16 percent larger than the corresponding figure for 1956. The improved "palgu" [a transport tool] was adopted by all forest products enterprises for increasing the efficiency of timber transport, and the amount of timber transported by means of the improved "palgu" increased in 1957 by 156 percent over the 1956 level.

At the same time, timber transport by waterways increased by 135 percent, timber transport by winches increased 9 times and timber transport by double tracks increased 16 percent, respectively, over the 1956 level. In timber felling, selective felling was widely applied to form out timber into appropriate raft formations (kkangdde p'yonbol), and the 1957 State plan for timber transport by waterways was fulfilled 111 percent and plans with increased transport goals by 101 percent.

In lumber mills, the hourly utility rate of lumber processing machines increased 8 percent over the 1956 level.

The 1957 State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 125 percent, raising the labor productivity to 15 percent above the 1956 level. With this considerable rise in labor productivity in forestry, the original cost of all goods produced in 1957 was reduced 3.7 percent below the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 8 percent below the average original cost in 1956.

AGRICULTURE

Thanks to the correct agricultural policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, the rural economy, which had incurred severe damage during the Korean War, was rapidly rehabilitated and expanded.

While abiding by the principle of the priority development of heavy industry, the Korean Labor Party also proposed important tasks for the over-all and balanced development of the rural economy which is the foundation for the development of light industry as well as for the improvement of the living standard of the people.

The principal tasks to be implemented in the sector of the rural economy during the First Five-Year Plan period were to bring about a rapid increase in the output of food grains primarily, at the same time, effecting a rapid development of industrial crop cultivation, livestock industry, pomiculture and sericulture; completing agricultural cooperativization; and further consolidating cooperative enterprises both organizationally and economically.

In accordance with the basic direction of the development of the rural economy, the Government of the Republic invested 1.4 billion won for rural construction in 1957. As a result, agricultural facilities were further expanded and the material foundation of the rural economy was further consolidated.

In 1957, the irrigated land area was increased by 24,000 chongbo. Of this, 16,000 chongbo were brought about by State irrigation works and the remaining 8,000 chongbo by agricultural cooperatives using medium and small scale irrigation and river works. As a result, 10,000 chongbo of dry fields were converted into rice paddies.

During the four years from 1954 through 1957, the land area under irrigation increased from 227,000 chongbo to 384,000 chongbo, and the proportion of irrigated paddies to the total area of paddies increased from 39 percent in 1954 to 73.5 percent in 1956 and 77 percent in 1957. During the same period, the proportion of paddy area to the total arable land area in the country increased from

24.3 percent to 26.3 percent.

Furthermore, 1,054 reservoirs, 4,431 pumping stations and many other facilities were either newly constructed or expanded in 1957, and the pumping capacity rose to 3.6 times the corresponding capacity in 1954.

Land rehabilitation and reclamation work were also actively carried out in 1957. A total of 17,000 chongbo of wasteland and fallow land were rehabilitated, creating 5,600 chongbo of new arable land. The area of arable land rehabilitated during the post-war period from 1954 through 1957 increased to more than 145,000 chongbo, and during the same period dykes were constructed along rivers to provide protection to more than 210,000 chongbo of land.

One of the most urgent tasks related to increasing the output of food grains as well as the per unit output was to increase the supply of chemical fertilizers. As the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant and other chemical fertilizer plants were rehabilitated and expanded, the supply of chemical fertilizers increased to 298,000 tons in 1957, 80,000 tons more than in 1956.

With the increase in the chemical fertilizer supply, the amount of fertilizer applied per chongbo of arable land in 1957 increased 25 percent over the 1956 level. In the meantime, the amount of self-supplied manure per chongbo of arable land increased 13 percent.

The network and facilities of the machine tractor stations were further increased in 1957. Machine tractor stations gradually mechanized field work and effected increases in output as well as in improved production efficiency.

These stations aided the rural economy in various farm work such as initial tilling, sowing, interim tilling, weeding, harvest, threshing and transport, and their services have been further expanded.

Since their establishment in 1950, the number of machine tractor stations increased 10 times by the end of 1957. During the same period, the number of tractors (computed as 15 horsepower per tractor) increased 14 times and the area tilled by these tractors, 122 times.

Increase in Machine Tractor Stations,
Tractors and Area Tilled by Tractors

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Machine Tractor Stations. | 15 | 16 | 45 | 48 | 50 |
| Number of Tractors (computed as 15 horsepower per tractor) | 500 | 515 | 1,957 | 2,072 | 2,092 |
| Area Tilled (in 1,000 chongbo) | 95 | 162 | 366 | 437 | 854 |
| Mechanization Level in Arable Land Tilling (%) | 4.2 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 19.0 |

In addition to the expansion of services of the machine tractor stations, various advanced farm machinery and equipment were supplied to the sector of rural economy, increasing agricultural labor productivity and extending advanced farming techniques to a wide segment of farmers.

In 1957 alone, much farm machinery and equipment were supplied, including 2,100 animal-drawn weeders, 2,096 motorized rice threshers, 7,844 corn threshers, 1,545 motorized silage choppers, 28,636 oxen and horse carts, 3,200 ploughs, 2,647 dust blowers (punmugi), 3,215 powder sprayers and 18,532 starch makers (chonbung1).

For the expansion of the irrigation network, the Government supplied, in 1957, 14,000 tons of cement, 15,000 cubic meters of timber, 10,000 cubic meters of lumber, 900 tons of oils, 350 electric motors, 350 transformers, 470 pumps, and 700 tons of steel materials, and for the construction of cold-bed rice nurseries it supplied 730,000 square meters of plate glass, 25,000 cubic meters of lumber, 320 tons of papers, 150 tons of bean oil and 2,586 tons of various farm chemicals.

By further expanding seedling selection work, many good quality seedlings were supplied to the rural areas in

1957, and in accordance with the principle of "right crops in right place and at right time," many advanced farming techniques were introduced.

In answer to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, cold-bed nursery rice was widely planted in 1957.

Of the total area of paddies planted with rice, the area planted with cold-bed rice, earth-bed rice and compromised rice (oholoh'ungmo) [hybrid?] accounted for 57 percent, with cold-bed rice cultivation alone accounting for 10.7 percent of the total area. In dry field farming, too, many advanced farming methods were applied, such as using chemicals on corn and cotton seeds, supplementary artificial pollination of corn and planting of cotton seeds together with manure jars (yongyang tanji kasikbop).

By introducing such advanced cultivation methods as planting different crops in different farming seasons on the same farm land and planting mixed crops, the utility rate of land was increased from 136 percent in 1956 to 150 percent in 1957.

Thanks to the measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic during the post-war period, the year 1957 was a turning point in that a great production increase was achieved in all sectors of the rural economy, i.e., in food grains, industrial crops, livestock, sericultural products and fruits.

The output of food grains in 1957 far exceeded the output in 1956, the record year in the nation's history, and considerably surpassed the pre-liberation 1944 level. A sound material foundation for the livestock industry was established, and the output of fruits also far surpassed the output in 1944.

The total value of agricultural output in 1957 increased 31 percent over the pre-war 1949 level and 98 percent over the 1946 level.

The value of agricultural output in individual sectors increased as follows (percent):

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | 110 | 114 | 140 | 173 | 131 |
| Value of Food Grain Output | 100 | 96 | 100 | 127 | 137 | 120 |
| Value of Livestock Products | 100 | 124 | 120 | 169 | 256 | 182 |
| Value of Cocoon Silk Output | 100 | 130 | 127 | 169 | 264 | 160 |
| Value of Fruit Output | 100 | 75 | 135 | 105 | 288 | 208 |

Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives

As of the end of 1957, agricultural cooperatives comprised 95.6 percent of the total farming families and 93.7 percent of the total arable land area.

Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives (as of the end of year)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of Agricultural Cooperatives | 806 | 10,098 | 12,132 | 15,825 | 16,032 |
| 2nd Type of Cooperatives | - | 2,176 | 950 | 392 | 193 |
| 3rd Type of Cooperatives | - | 7,922 | 11,182 | 15,433 | 15,839 |
| Proportion of Cooperativized Farming Families to Total Farming Families (%) | 1.2 | 31.8 | 49.0 | 80.9 | 95.6 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Proportion of Cooperativized Arable Land Area to Total Arable Land Area | 0.6 | 30.9 | 48.6 | 77.9 | 93.7 |

Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives in Provinces
(As of the end of year)

| | <u>No of Agricultural Cooperatives</u> | | <u>Proportion of Cooperativized Farm Families to Total</u> | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| P'yongyang City | 62 | 82 | 53.8% | 96.1% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 2,853 | 2,809 | 86.0 | 97.5 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 2,331 | 2,273 | 78.0 | 93.7 |
| Chagang-do | 922 | 997 | 73.4 | 94.2 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 2,420 | 2,573 | 76.3 | 97.1 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,894 | 1,940 | 86.4 | 95.6 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,229 | 1,150* | 82.2 | 94.6 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 1,967 | 2,043 | 90.4 | 96.0 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 1,308 | 1,262* | 72.9 | 95.6 |
| Yanggang-do | 601 | 693 | 66.2 | 89.4 |
| Kaesong City | 233 | 210* | 76.7 | 94.6 |

*The decrease in the number of cooperatives in some provinces was due to the merger of cooperatives into larger ones.

Agricultural cooperativization was thus basically completed in the northern half of the Republic, replacing farming by scattered private farmers with socialist farming conducted by agricultural cooperatives and winning a decisive victory in the socialist integration of the rural economy.

As material and technological facilities of the rural economy expanded, agricultural cooperatives were further consolidated both organizationally and economically.

Average Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

| | <u>Average No of Farm Families Per Coop- erative</u> | <u>Average Arable Land Area per Cooperative</u> |
|---------------|--|---|
| July 1953 | 12.6 families | 20.6 chongbo |
| June 1954 | 18.0 | 30 |
| June 1955 | 39.4 | 70.8 |
| June 1956 | 49.8 | 81.8 |
| December 1956 | 54.7 | 88.3 |
| December 1957 | 58 | 96.8 |

The average number of farming families per cooperative increased from 41 in 1955 to 58 in 1957. During the same period the average arable land area per cooperative increased from 70.1 chongbo to 96.8 chongbo.

The proportion of agricultural cooperatives of varying sizes to the total number of cooperatives changed as follows:

| | <u>Dec</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>June</u> <u>1955</u> | <u>June</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>Dec</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>Dec</u> <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Number of Coops | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Up to 30 Families | 57.0 | 43.3 | 26.8 | 23.0 | 15.3 |
| 31 to 50 Families | 27.7 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 28.6 |
| 51 to 100 Families | 13.1 | 20.3 | 32.7 | 35.4 | 42.2 |
| 101 to 200 Families | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 12.9 |
| 201 and more Families | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 |

As the organizational and economic foundation of agricultural cooperatives was consolidated, the living standard of cooperative members was also considerably raised.

The output of principal products increased in 1957, over the 1956 level, 12 percent in food grains, 46 percent in tubers, 270 percent in fruits, 50 percent in cocoons and 36 percent in meat. The number of domestic animals per member family of cooperatives increased 33 percent in Korean cattle and 40 percent in hogs.

The total amount of the joint fund of agricultural cooperatives, including joint accumulation and social and cultural funds which are the primary source for the advancement of the living standard of cooperative members, more than doubled in 1957. Even after expending 100,000 tons of crops more [than in 1956] in exchange for fertilizers, seedlings, fodder and other production costs, each member family of cooperatives received in 1957 a share of 1,742 kilograms of food grains, 434 kilograms of tubers and 13,703 won in cash. This share is an increase of 8 percent in food grains, 22 percent in tubers and 44 percent in cash as compared with the 1956 level.

In 1957, agricultural cooperatives augmented their joint accumulation and social and cultural fund by more than 170,000 tons of food grains, 10,000 tons of tubers and 1.9 billion won in cash.

The value of joint assets of agricultural cooperatives in 1957 rose to 41 billion won, 37 percent above the 1956 level, and a share of 2.56 million won per cooperative or 44,000 won per cooperative member family.

In 1957, more than 7,700 managerial cadres were trained for agricultural cooperatives, and the management and operation of cooperatives were further improved.

State Agriculture

State farms and stock farms which had to play an important role in agricultural development during the post-war period were further expanded, and considerable achievements were made in introducing advanced farming techniques and in agronomic studies.

In 1957, the number of the State farms and stock farms increased to 4.5 times the 1949 level, and during the same period the arable land area of these farms increased 7.5 times.

Increase in Number of State Farms and Stock Farms and in Arable Land Area

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of State Farms and Stock Farms (each) | 37 | 213 | 138 | 165 |
| State-Operated Farms and Stock Farms | 37 | 37 | 49 | 53 |
| Provincial Farms and Stock Farms | - | 176 | 139 | 112 |
| Arable Land Area of State Farms and Stock Farms (in chongbo) | 8,448 | 57,191 | 71,000 | 63,648 |
| State-Operated Farms and Stock Farms | 8,448 | 33,314 | 39,821 | 41,123 |
| | | | | [Cont'd] |

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Provincial Farms and Stock Farms | - | 19,016 | 22,921 | 14,077 |

Note: Arable area includes State nurseries.

In 1957, State farms and stock farms made considerable advances in agricultural production, pomiculture and the livestock industry.

The 1957 sowing plan was fulfilled 107 percent for the State farms and stock farms as a whole, the State-operated farms and stock farms fulfilling 106 percent and the provincial farms and stock farms fulfilling 109 percent. The sowing plan for individual crops was also fulfilled by the State-operated farms and stock farms, 108 percent in food grains, including paddy rice which was fulfilled 101 percent, 110 percent in fodder crops and 103 percent in vegetables. The provincial farms and stock farms fulfilled their sowing plans, by 108 percent in food grains, 104 percent in tubers and 115 percent in fodder crops.

The 1957 food grain production plan was fulfilled 117 percent by the State-operated farms and stock farms and 142 percent by the provincial farms and stock farms, and the output of food grains by these State enterprises in 1957 was 8 percent larger than in 1956.

The State farms and stock farms also account for an overwhelming portion of the total fruit output in the nation. In 1957, the State farms and stock farms produced 46,440 tons of fruits, accounting for 42 percent of the total fruit output in the country.

Increase in Output of Fruits by State
Farms and Stock Farms (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Output of Fruits | 100 | 71 | 242 | 114 | 245 | 820% |
| Output of Apples | 100 | 69 | 144 | 110 | 254 | 880 |
| Output of Pears | 100 | 101 | 184 | 177 | 249 | 174 |

FOOD GRAINS

The 1957 sowing plan was fulfilled 107 percent, 107 percent in area sown with food grains, [including] 102 percent in the rice paddy area, 111 percent in the soybean area, and 116 percent in the tuber area.

The total area sown in 1957 was 140,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 330,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 170,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949. The food grain area in 1957 was 90,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 150,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 140,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949. The high-yielding crop area, such as paddy rice and corn, reached 1,260,000 chongbo in 1957, 158,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 590,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 596,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949.

The area sown with principal crops increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Sown Area | 106% | 107% | 111% |
| Food Grains | 104 | 107 | 107 |
| Paddy Rice | 102 | 131 | 116 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Corn | 125% | 269% | 315% |
| Soybeans | 115 | 121 | 115 |
| Tubers | 130 | 133 | 185 |

As the planted area of high-yielding crops increased, the area accounted for by individual crops underwent a considerable change.

The 1957 sowing plans of agricultural cooperatives and private farmers were all overfulfilled in all provinces:

Changes in Proportions of Total
Sown Area Accounted for by Principal Crops

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Area Sown | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Food Grains | 88.5 | 91.7 | 89.7 | 88.3 |
| Paddy Rice | 16 | 18.9 | 20.4 | 19.7 |
| Corn | 11.8 | 10.5 | 25.2 | 29.7 |
| Soybeans | 13.5 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 15.3 |
| Tubers | 5.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.2 |

The 1957 sown area plan was fulfilled 109 percent in P'yongyang City, 104 percent in P'yongan-namdo, 106 percent in P'yongan-pukto, 104 percent in Chagang-do, 108 percent in Hwanghae-namdo, 105 percent in Hwanghae-pukto, 122 percent in Kangwon-do, 111 percent in Hamgyong-namdo, 107 percent in Hamgyong-pukto, 105 percent in Yanggang-do and 105 percent in Kaesong City.

As compared with the 1956 level, the area sown with the principal high-yielding crops, including paddy rice, corn and potatoes, increased in 1957 as follows:

| | <u>Food Grains</u> | <u>Paddy Rice</u> | <u>Corn</u> | <u>Potatoes</u> |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| P'yongyang City | 112% | 123% | 128% | 155% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 102 | 104 | 112 | 148 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 104 | 101 | 108 | 127 |
| Chagang-do | 104 | 99 | 119 | 112 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 104 | 101 | 146 | 175 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 103 | 103 | 117 | 146 |
| Kangwon-do | 116 | 102 | 137 | 146 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 103 | 101 | 125 | 138 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 103 | 92 | 212 | 138 |
| Yanggang-do | 94 | 97 | 109 | 107 |
| Kaesong City | 101 | 101 | 606 | 130 |

The proportion of the total area sown with paddy rice and corn as accounted for by individual provinces changed as follows:

| | <u>Paddy Rice</u> | | | | <u>Corn</u> | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| Total Area | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 17.8 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 19.7 | 24.1 | 21.7 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | Paddy Rice | | | | Corn | | | |
|----------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1957 | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1957 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 22.0 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 34.9 | 32.1 | 17.6 | 15.4 |
| Chagang-do | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 11.6 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 12.7 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 14.4 | 13.5 |
| Kangwon-do | 17.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 15.2 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Yanggang-do | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Kaesong City | - | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | - | - | - | 0.2 |

Because of the expansion in irrigated land area, increase in the supply of chemical fertilizers and self-supplied manures, increase in the area sown in high-yielding crops and broad application of advanced farming methods, the per chongbo output of agricultural produce increased considerably in 1957.

A national survey of the crop output in 1957 indicates that the per chongbo output of cold-bed rice was 4,471 kilograms and that of earth-bed rice was 3,472 kilograms. As compared with water-nourished (sumo) rice, the output of cold-bed rice was 75 percent higher (or one to 2.5 tons larger) and that of earth-bed rice was 36 percent higher. Along with the increase in sown corn area the techniques of corn cultivation were considerably improved, and the per chongbo output of corn increased from 1,331 kilograms in 1949 to 1,489 kilograms in 1957.

The per chongbo output of principal crops increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Average of All Food Grains | 107½ | 113% | 128½ |
| Paddy Rice | 103 | 96 | 102 |
| Corn | 119 | 112 | 161 |
| Potatoes | 97 | 120 | 162 |

Despite a more than 90-day-long drought and despite flood and frost damages incurred by crops in some regions along the east coast, the output of food grains in 1957 was 3.2 million tons, 330,000 tons more than that produced in 1956, and the output of tubers rose to 1.2 million tons. If the output of tubers were computed in terms of food grains, the output of food grains in 1957 would be indeed 3.5 million tons.

The 1957 food grain production plan was fulfilled 110 percent, including 102 percent in rice, 135 percent in corn and 117 percent in soybeans.

The output of food grains in 1957 surpassed the 1956 level, which was a record output, by 11.4 percent and was 32 percent above the 1944 level. In particular, the output of paddy rice and corn rose to 2,580,000 tons, 430,000 tons more than in 1956, 1,140,000 tons more than in 1953 and 1,060,000 tons more than in 1949.

The output of principal crops increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Food Grains as a Whole | 111.4% | 121% | 138% |
| Paddy Rice | 105 | 126 | 119 |
| Corn | 148 | 300 | 500 |
| Soybeans | 87 | 107 | 99 |
| Tubers | 127 | 152 | 203 |

The output of food grains and tubers increased more rapidly in P'yongan-namdo, Hwanghae-namdo, Chagang-do and Hamgyong-pukto. Output of food grains and tubers increased in individual provinces as follows:

| | 1957 Output (1,000 tons) | | 1957 1956 (%) | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Food Grains</u> | <u>Tubers</u> | <u>Food Grains</u> | <u>Tubers</u> |
| P'yongyang City | 19 | 4.4 | 112% | 109% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 717 | 153 | 115 | 130 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 593 | 95 | 113 | 104 |
| Chagang-do | 159 | 66 | 97 | 120 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 615 | 63 | 117 | 115 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 340 | 66 | 111 | 118 |
| Kangwon-do | 209 | 117 | 124 | 127 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 298 | 230 | 94 | 113 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 162 | 195 | 120 | 161 |
| Yanggang-do | 45 | 199 | 34 | 141 |
| Kaesong City | 44 | 12 | 112 | 93 |

Of the total increase in food grain production in 1957, the major portion was achieved by increasing the per chongbo output. Namely, of the total increase of 330,000 tons of food grains output in 1957, 63.3 percent (or 210,000 tons) was accounted for by an increase in the per chongbo output and 36.7 percent (or 120,000 tons) was accounted for by an increase in the sown area.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

The principal industrial crops to be increased in output during the First Five-Year Plan period were fibre crops and oil bearing crops. Thanks to the adequate policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, the output of industrial crops and oil bearing crops was steadily increased in 1957.

The 1957 plan for area sown with industrial crops was fulfilled 125 percent in flax, 109 percent in hemp, 229 percent in sunflowers and 124 percent in castor oil plants.

As compared with the 1956 level, the area sown with industrial crops increased 34 percent, including 22 percent in cotton, 110 percent in flax, 48 percent in hemp and 6 percent in tobacco. The 1957 area sown with flax and tobacco surpassed the pre-war 1949 level by 240 percent and 37 percent, respectively.

Increase in Industrial Crop Area

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Area Sown in Industrial Crops | 102% | 134% |
| Flax | 208 times | 213 |
| Hemp | 97% | 148 |
| Tobacco | 242 | 106 |

The principal cotton producing provinces of the country are P'yongan-namdo, P'yongan-pukto, Hwanghae-namdo and Hwanghae-pukto, and of the total area sown with cotton in 1957, P'yongan-namdo accounted for 30.1 percent, P'yongan-pukto 15.1 percent, Hwanghae-namdo 32.8 percent and Hwanghae-pukto 19.5 percent.

The total area sown with cotton in these provinces in 1957 increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hwanghae-namdo | 161% |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 141 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 94 [fell 6 percent] |
| P'yongan-pukto | 105 |

Flax is cultivated mainly in the northern regions of the country, and Yanggang-do accounted for 86 percent of the total area sown with flax in 1957.

The total area sown with flax in 1957 was 12,000 chongbo, an increase of 113 percent over the 1956 level and 240 percent over the 1949 level. In cotton production such advanced cultivation methods as collective planting according to the principle of the "right crop in the right place" and cotton cultivation using manure jars were implemented.

The per chongbo output of cotton in 1957 was 6 percent higher than in 1956, and the per chongbo output of flax was 9 percent, 449 percent and 31 percent higher than in 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. The per chongbo output of tobacco in 1957 was 7 percent higher than in 1956 and 135 percent higher than in 1953.

With increases in the sown area as well as in per chongbo output, the total output of industrial crops in 1957 increased considerably.

Increase in Output of Flax and Tobacco

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1946</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Flax | 402% | - | 450% |
| Tobacco | 650% | 650% | 130% |

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Though incurring severe damage during the Korean War pomiculture in our country was considerably developed in 1957. In support of the appeal by the Korean Labor Party for increasing the total fruit cultivation area to 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, the farmers have already cultivated an additional 40,000 chongbo of fruit farms and fulfilled the 1957 plan 228 percent. At the same time, preparations for the production of fruit saplings was satisfactorily carried out.

The 1957 new fruit farm cultivation plan was fulfilled by each province as follows (in chongbo):

| | <u>Plan</u> | <u>Actual Fulfillment</u> | <u>Rate of Fulfillment</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| P'yongyang City | 30 | 67 | 223% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 3,200 | 7,681 | 240 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1,730 | 4,739 | 274 |
| Chagang-do | 400 | 574 | 143 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 2,900 | 9,491 | 307 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 2,500 | 5,663 | 206 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,000 | 1,578 | 158 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 3,800 | 5,189 | 136 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 2,300 | 5,613 | 244 |
| [Yanggang-do omitted] | | | |
| Naesong City | 150 | 538 | 358 |

In 1957, the total area planted with fruit trees reached 13,699 chongbo, an increase of 524 chongbo over 1956, of which the area planted with apple trees accounted for 10,998 chongbo.

The output of fruits in 1957 reached the peak level in the nation's history.

The per chongbo output of fruits in 1957 was 10 tons and 472 kilograms, an output 3.1 times that in both 1956 and 1949. The per chongbo output of apples alone was 12 tons and 255 kilograms--279 percent, 376 percent and 359 percent as large as the 1956, 1953 and pre-war 1949 levels, respectively.

The average per chongbo output of fruits by State-operated and cooperative enterprises increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| All Fruits | 310% | 310% | 350% |
| State-Operated Enterprises | 257 | 290 | 315 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 330 | - | - |
| Apples Only | 279 | 359 | 376 |
| State-Operated Enterprises | 230 | 303 | 326 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 384 | - | - |

As a result, the total output of fruits in 1957 reached indeed to more than 110,000 tons of which apples accounted for more than 100,000 tons.

The output of fruits in 1957 increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Output of Fruits | 241% | 287% | 206% |
| State-Operated Enterprises | 215 | 245 | 820 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 345 | - | - |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Apples Only | 269% | 302% | 220% |
| State-Operated Enterprises | 232 | 255 | 889 |
| Cooperative Enter- prises | 390 | - | - |

Vegetable output in 1957 also increased considerably. The decisions of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic to expand the area sown with vegetables in the areas surrounding cities and workers' districts were successfully carried out. The total area sown with vegetables in 1957 was 77,000 chongbo, an increase of 7 percent over 1956, 60 percent over 1953 and 68 percent over 1949. The total output of vegetables in 1957 was 1,250,000 tons, the average output per chongbo being 16 tons.

Increase in Vegetable Output

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Output | 119% | 268% | 157% |
| Output of Autumn Vegetables Only | 122 | 331 | 168 |

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

While the food grain problems were being basically solved during the post-war period, the development of the livestock industry also entered into a new stage.

Although all kinds of damage were inflicted upon this sector during the Korean War, the livestock industry made rapid development in 1957 thanks to the correct measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

In 1957, fodder bases, a fundamental prerequisite to the development of the livestock industry, were further fortified, and the total area sown with fodder crops increased to 237 percent and 72 times the 1953 and 1949 levels, respectively. Agricultural cooperatives owned 139,000 chongbo of pasture lands in 1957 and increased the output of silage and hay by 370,000 tons and 110,000 tons, respectively, over the 1956 level.

In 1957, State-operated farms and stock farms and provincial livestock farms actively conducted a stock improvement program and supplied agricultural cooperatives and farmers with 40,000 hogs and 70,000 domestic fowl of good stock. Furthermore, the development of the livestock industry was accelerated by various measures taken by the State such as ensuring adequate control over domestic animal raising, the construction of stables according to standard designs, and strengthening of veterinary work.

As of the end of 1957, the plan was fulfilled, in terms of the number of domestic animals, by 113 percent in milk cows, 107 percent in Korean cattle, 141 percent in goats and 171 percent in hogs. As a result, the number of domestic animals increased, by the end of 1957, to 3,000 milk cows, 566,000 Korean cattle, 73,000 sheep, 48,000 goats, 1,339,000 hogs and 4,100,000 domestic fowl.

From the 1956 level, the number of domestic animals increased by 2,000 milk cows, 83,000 Korean cattle, 34,000 sheep and goats, 629,000 hogs and 1,850,000 domestic fowl.

The number of domestic animals increased at the following rates:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Milk Cows | 237% | 297% | 448% |
| Korean Cattle | 117 | 72 | 112 |
| Sheep | 121 | 730 | 352 |
| Goats | 178 | 1,800 | 109 times |
| Hogs | 189 | 203 | 247% |

The number of Korean cattle per one hundred farming families increased from 44 head at the end of 1956 to 52 head in 1957, and horses from 62 head to 120 head. From 1956 to 1957, the number of domestic animals per 100 chongbo of arable land increased from 25 head to 30 head in Korean cattle and from 37 head to 70 head in hogs.

In 1957, as compared with the 1956 level, the number of domestic animals under the joint ownership of agricultural cooperatives increased 26 percent in milk cows, 42 percent in Korean cattle, 28 percent in sheep and goats and 60 percent in hogs.

As of the end of 1957, the number of principal domestic animals in individual provinces was as follows:

| | Number (in 1,000 head) | | 1957 over 1956 (%) | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>Korean Cattle</u> | <u>Hogs</u> | <u>Korean Cattle</u> | <u>Hogs</u> |
| P'yongyang City | 2.4 | 15 | 108% | 220% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 88 | 225 | 118 | 200 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 86 | 253 | 117 | 175 |
| Chagang-do | 59 | 135 | 109 | 161 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 58 | 142 | 129 | 230 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 51 | 131 | 121 | 230 |
| Kangwon-do | 46 | 79 | 117 | 210 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 71 | 136 | 118 | 240 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 66 | 144 | 114 | 152 |
| Yanggang-do | 34 | 68 | 115 | 145 |
| Kaesong City | 5.6 | 11 | 107 | 141 |

As the number of domestic animals rapidly increased, the output of livestock products also increased considerably. State-operated farms and stock farms fulfilled the 1957 production plan by 131 percent in meat and 115 percent in sheep wool. Provincial farms and stock farms fulfilled the production plan by 201 percent in milk, 145 percent in meat, and 150 percent in sheep wool.

From the 1956 level, total output by State-operated cooperative and private enterprises increased 70 percent in meat, 170 percent in milk and 9 percent in sheep wool. The per capita output of meat in 1957 was 50 percent higher than in 1956.

SERICULTURE

In 1957, a total area of 66,000 chongbo of land suitable for converting into mulberry fields was cultivated, and mulberry field fertilization was considerably improved. Furthermore, in accordance with the natural fodder principle, tussah raising was widely introduced and excellent results were obtained from the experimental raising of silkworms on castor-oil plants.

In 1957, the area of mulberry fields was expanded by 6,500 chongbo, and 57 million mulberry trees were planted on mountains in fields and along roadsides. The total area of mulberry nurseries was expanded by 491 chongbo from the 1956 level and 230,000 saplings were produced.

Increase in Mulberry Field Area and Output of Mulberry Saplings

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mulberry Field Area | 160% | 200% | 290% |
| Mulberry Nursery Area | 145 | 508 | 537 |
| Sapling Output | 173 | 332 | 618 |
| Graft Saplings | 133 | 663 | 460 |
| Trunk (taemok) Saplings | 170 | 338 | 691 |

The total amount of silkworm eggs raised in 1957 was 13,969 kilograms, an amount 211 percent, 591 percent and 415 percent as large as in 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. Of the total, domestic silkworm eggs accounted for 2,185 kilograms, an amount 103 percent and 108 percent as large as in 1956 and 1953, respectively; the amount of tussah silkworm eggs raised in 1957 was 261 percent and 353 percent as large as in 1956 and 1953, respectively.

In the past, agricultural cooperatives built more than 3,400 units of joint silkworm chambers with a total floor space of 326,000 square meters, and along with the advances in silkworm raising techniques, the per unit [unspecified, but probably sheet] output of cocoon silk was systematically increased.

Increase in Per Unit Output of Cocoon Silk

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Domestic Cocoonery | kg | 17.8 | 17.2 | 18.8 |
| Tussah Cocoonery | kg | 76 | 120 | 146 |

As a result, a total of 5,800 tons of cocoon silk was produced in 1957, domestic cocoon silk accounting for 4,100 tons and tussah cocoon silk accounting for 1,700 tons.

The total output of cocoon silk in 1957 was 40 percent larger than in 1956 and 5 percent larger than in 1949. Of this, the output of domestic cocoon silk was 13 percent larger than in 1956, and the output of tussah cocoon silk was 319 percent and 96 times as large as in 1956 and 1949, respectively.

Increase in Cocoon Silk Output

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total Output | 100 | 128 | 178 |
| Domestic Cocoonery | 100 | 113 | 127 |
| Tussah Cocoonery | 100 | 133 times | 441 times |

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Further improvement was made in 1957 in the protection, cultivation and administration of forests.

Through a nation-wide drive, 230 million trees were planted over an area of 53,000 chongbo in 1957, and the afforestation plan was fulfilled 124 percent.

The 1957 afforestation plan was fulfilled as follows:

| | Planned Area (in chongbo) | Actually Planted | | Rate of Fulfill- ment |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Area (in chongbo) | No of trees (in 1,000) | |
| Total | 42,800 | 52,897 | 230,351 | 124% |
| Forests for Timber Produc- tion | 18,154 | 22,470 | 85,805 | 117 |
| Forests for Cul- tivating Water Sources | 5,763 | 6,476 | 27,650 | 112 |
| Forests for Flood Control | 5,879 | 8,686 | 45,300 | 148 |
| Forests for Windbreak | 1,559 | 2,869 | 14,430 | 184 |
| Forests for Sani- tary and Landscaping Purposes | 3,460 | 3,135 | 14,361 | 91 |
| Forests for Trans- port Protection | 2,968 | 2,097 | 10,000 | 71 |

The 1957 sapling production plan was also satisfactorily carried out. The nursery area expansion plan was fulfilled 105 percent, and the production plan for not-fully-grown saplings (miwansongmyo) was fulfilled 123 percent.

The total area of sapling nurseries increased to 291 chongbo and the output was 138,070,000 saplings.

The forest plant seed-picking plan was fulfilled 198 percent, in which that for latifoliate plant seeds was fulfilled 241 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

Along with the expansion of industry, capital construction and other sectors of the people's economy, freight transportation also increased.

Proportions of Total Freight Circulation Accounted for by Individual Means of Transportation

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Freight Circulation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Rail Transport | 98.0 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 95.3 |
| Vehicle Transport | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Ship Transport | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

The total volume of freight transport (susongnyong) and freight circulation (sunhwan) by all means of transportation increased as follows:

| | <u>$\frac{1957}{1953}$</u> | <u>$\frac{1957}{1949}$</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Volume of Freight Transport | 284% | 226% |
| Freight Circulation | 257 | 153 |

RAIL TRANSPORT

To ensure rapid development of the people's economy and to meet the growing demand for increased freight transportation, in 1957 the sector of rail transport was to eliminate such uneconomical operations as long distance transport and round-trip (yoksusong) operation of unloaded freight cars, reduce the turnaround (hoeji) time required for freight car to less than five days and nights, and reduce positively the consumption of imported bituminous coal and strive for the substitution of domestic bituminous coal.

In 1957, 1.9 billion won of State capital construction was carried out in the sector of rail transport (Ministry of Transportation). As a result, transportation facilities were expanded and the means of transportation increased. In 1957, the rail transport sector built 138 large and small railroad bridges and rehabilitated the principal railroads. An electrical railroad was constructed in 1957 between Ch'onsong and Kowon. Also newly built in 1957 were the locomotive shop and passenger car shop of the Wonsan Railroad Plant and locomotive shop and freight car shop of the So-P'yongyang Railroad Plant.

In 1957, compared with the 1956 level, the number of vehicles increased 4 percent and that of passenger cars 3 percent; as compared with the 1953 level, the number of locomotives in operation increased 26 percent, the number of freight cars 120 percent and the number of passenger cars 180 percent.

The 1957 rail freight transport plan was fulfilled 117 percent and the plan with increased transport goals by 111 percent. The rail freight circulation plan was fulfilled 119 percent and the plan including increased circulation goals by 114 percent. As a result, the sector of rail transport carried 3.16 million tons of freight beyond the State plan.

Implementation of Freight Transport Plan and
Freight Circulation Plan by Individual Control Bureaus

| | <u>1957 State Plan</u> | | <u>Plan with Increased Goals</u> | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>Volume of Freight Transport</u> | <u>Freight Circulation</u> | <u>Volume of Freight Transport</u> | <u>Freight Circulation</u> |
| P'yongyang RR Control Bureau | 121% | 130% | 114% | 125% |
| Anju RR Control Bureau | 115 | 104 | 111 | 101 |
| Hamhung RR Control Bureau | 118 | 122 | 111 | 115 |
| Ch'ongjin RR Control Bureau | 115 | 119 | 109 | 115 |

In 1957, the total volume of freight transport was 21 million tons and total freight circulation was 5.1 billion ton/kilometers. This is an increase of 17 percent in the total volume of freight transport and 18 percent in the total freight circulation over the 1956 level; compared with the pre-war 1949 level, it is an increase of 32 percent in the total volume of freight transport and 49 percent in freight circulation.

In 1957, rail freight transport by control bureaus increased from the 1956 level as follows:

| <u>Control Bureau</u> | <u>Volume of Freight Transport</u> | <u>Freight Circulation</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| P'yongyang | 112% | 111% |
| Anju | 108 | - |
| Hamhung | 134 | 136 |
| Ch'ongjin | 124 | 129 |

The 1957 transportation plans for coal, mineral ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, lumber, building-materials and other important goods were overfulfilled, and the volume of these goods transported was considerably larger than in 1956.

Increase in Volume of Principal
Products Transported

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1949</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Coal | 119% | 110% | 390% |
| Mineral Ores | 161 | 146 | 1,300 |
| Ferrous and Non- Ferrous Metals | 125 | 260 | 210 |
| Lumber | 109 | 143 | 163 |
| Building Materials | 126 | 171 | 370 |
| Cement | 151 | 148 | 560 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 133 | 81 | 780 |
| Salt | 105 | 121 | 102 |

In 1957, the total number of passengers carried by the sector of rail transport increased 18 percent and passenger circulation increased 9 percent over the 1956 level. As compared with the pre-war 1949 level, the total number of passengers carried in 1957 increased by 120 percent and the passenger circulation by 380 percent.

The average day-night running (ohuhaeng) distance of locomotives in 1957 increased 4 percent, 51 percent and 10 percent over 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. The time required per freight car turnaround was reduced from 6.7 days and nights in 1949 to 5.2 days and nights in 1953, to 5.1 in 1956 and 4.4 in 1957. Freight car turnaround actually achieved in 1957 was 0.6 day and night under the goal envisaged in the State plan, thus increasing the volume of freight transport in 1957 by 2,620,000 tons beyond the State plan.

From the 1956 level, the operational time of trains was reduced 2.4 hours, time for cargo handling was cut 7.3 hours and the lay-over time at technical stations was cut 6.4 hours. At the same time, the productivity per freight car increased 13 percent.

The technical speed (kisul sokto) and business speed (yongop sokto) of trains and the average running distance of freight were increased in 1957 as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Technical Speed | 109% | 132% | 122% |
| Business Speed | 119 | 197 | 109 |
| Average Running Distance of Freight | 101 | 127 | 113 |

In 1957, a drive for increasing the traction capacity of trains was conducted by a wide segment of the rail transport workers, and the average gross weight pulled by a freight train was 6.3 percent more than the State traction plan and 5 percent more than the 1956 level.

Also widely conducted in 1959 was a campaign for greater economization of coal, and the coal consumption per traction of 1,000 ton/kilometers on wide gauge tracks was reduced to 90 percent of the consumption norm, bringing about an annual saving of 54,000 tons (as computed in caloric terms).

Through the struggle for substituting imported coal with domestic coal, the rail transport sector economized 33,000 tons of imported coal in 1957. During 1957, labor productivity in the rail transport sector rose 26 percent above the 1956 level, 157 percent above the 1953 level and 14 percent above the 1949 level. The original cost of freight transport per ton/kilometer was reduced 10.6 percent below the State plan and 11.5 percent below the average cost in 1956, thus bringing about a saving of 600 million won.

VEHICLE TRANSPORT

The principal tasks of the vehicle transport sector for 1957 were to raise the rate of vehicles running with loads to above 61 percent by systematically organizing centralized transportation and round-trip transportation, and to increase the operating distance of vehicles between repairs by improving the vehicle inspection system and by ensuring timely repairs of trucks.

In 1957, the Bureau of Vehicles and Highways carried out State capital construction worth 600 million won, thereby increasing transportation facilities and means of transportation.

In 1957, the number of vehicles increased 39 percent from the 1956 level, and the transportation capacity of vehicles also increased considerably.

Increase in Number of Vehicles During Post-War Period

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>1957 1953</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total Number of Vehicles | 109% | 169% |
| Trucks Only | 110 | 153 |
| Trucks Under Jurisdiction of Bureau of Vehicles and Highways | 139 | 216 |

In 1957, the State vehicle freight transport plan was fulfilled 120 percent and the plan including increased transport goals was fulfilled 121 percent [sic]. The vehicle freight circulation plan was fulfilled 121 percent, and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 115 percent. As a result, the vehicle transport sector transported 3,110,000 tons of freight beyond the State plan in 1957.

Increase in Vehicle Freight Transport
and Freight Circulation

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Volume of Freight Transport | 151% | 950% | 620% |
| Freight Circulation | 146 | 550 | 290 |

In 1957, the average running distance of trucks increased 0.1 percent over 1956 and 56 percent over 1949. The net operation rate of vehicles rose 3.2 percent above the 1956 level, 3.7 percent above the 1954 level and 25.1 percent above the 1949 level.

The loading rate of trucks increased 0.5 percent over the 1956 level, and two-shift working was expanded 50 percent. Freight transport by trailers increased 56 percent over 1956. A wide movement for reconstructing vehicles so that substitute fuels could be used resulted in a saving of 138 tons of gasoline in 1957. Passenger transport by vehicles was also improved. The passenger transport plan was fulfilled 110 percent and the passenger circulation plan by 115 percent.

Increase in Passenger Transport by Vehicles

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Distance of Bus Operation | 129% | - | 700% |
| Number of Buses | 230 | - | 350 |
| Number of Passengers | 146 | 124% | 450 times |
| Passenger Circulation | 134 | 48 times | 194 times |

The net operation rate of buses in 1957 increased 2.8 percent over 1956, 22.6 percent over 1949 and 3.5 percent over 1954. The average running distance per bus per 24 hours increased 1 percent over 1956, 8 percent over 1954 and 69 percent over 1949.

RIVER AND SEA TRANSPORT

River and sea transport was also rapidly developed during the post-war period.

The number of cargo ships in operation increased as follows:

| <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 100% | 101% | 157% |

The 1957 ship freight transport plan was fulfilled 115 percent, and the plan including increased transport goals was fulfilled 110 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 125 percent and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 118 percent. The ship passenger transport plan was fulfilled 126 percent and the passenger circulation plan by 123 percent.

Increase in Freight and Passenger Transport by Ships

| | <u>$\frac{1957}{1956}$</u> | <u>$\frac{1957}{1949}$</u> | <u>$\frac{1957}{1953}$</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Volume of Freight Transport | 112% | 129% | 330% |
| Freight Circulation | 122 | 106 | 350 |
| No of Passengers Carried | 145 | 134 | 21 times |
| Passenger Circulation | 146 | 330 | 8 times |

The time required per ship turnaround was reduced 0.3 day and night below the 1957 plan and to 0.4 day and night below the 1956 level. In 1957, the original cost of freight transport per ton/nautical mile was reduced 18.5 percent below the State plan bringing about a saving of 32 million won. This original cost was 26.7 percent below the average original cost in 1956.

AIR TRANSPORT

In 1957, air freight transport plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent and the freight circulation plan by 107 percent.

The total volume of air freight transport in 1957 was 9 percent larger than in 1956.

Air passenger transport and passenger circulation increased as follows:

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of Passengers Carried | 100% | 143 | 162 | 206 |
| Passenger Circulation | 100% | 129 | 138 | 137 |

The total number of passengers transported by air in 1957 increased 27 percent over 1956.

TRANSPORT BY OXEN AND HORSE CARTS

The 1957 State plan for freight transport by oxen and horse carts was fulfilled 110 percent and the plan with increased transport goals was fulfilled 107 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 105 percent, and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 102 percent.

The total volume of freight transport by oxen and horse carts in 1957 increased 17 percent over 1956, and freight circulation increased 11 percent during the corresponding period. The original cost of freight transport per ton/kilometer was reduced 2.4 percent below the State plan, bringing about a saving of 4,580,000 won. This original cost of 1957 was 5.5 percent less than the average original cost of freight in 1956.

COMMUNICATIONS

As proposed by the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, the basic tasks before the sector of communications in relation to the execution of the First Five-Year Plan were "to further expand the telephone communication network, ensure communication links between the metropolitan area [P'yongyang] and provinces, among provinces, province and kun and between kun and important ri, and to further expand the through-wire broadcasting network".

Following this basic direction, in 1957 the State invested 218,650,000 won for capital construction in the sector of communications. Numerous capital construction projects were carried out, including the establishment in P'yongyang of an automatic telephone exchange equipped with modern facilities, an automatic telephone switchboard each in Hamhung and Sinuiju, a common battery switchboard each in Haeju and Kanggye, construction of a telephone line between Kaengsan and Hamhung and the construction of city lines in P'yongyang and many provincial capitals.

Communication facilities were further expanded in all the sectors of communications, postal service, telegraph service, telephony and broadcasting. The quality of communications was improved, making considerable strides toward meeting the increasing demand of the sectors of the people's economy and the people for communications.

POSTAL SERVICE

In 1957, to conform to the new economic situation created as a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, 5 post offices and 83 post handling offices (wup'yon oh'igupsu) were newly established in provinces, cities, workers' districts and in principal ri in the rural area, and 8 post offices and other postal facilities were either transferred, relocated or expanded in the newly developed industrial centers. At the same time, other services were further improved including the introduction of such novel services as money order and COD services. In August 1957, the handling of postal savings was resumed.

Expansion in Postal Services

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mails Handled | 112.2% | 171.5% |
| Parcel Post Handled | 144.7 | 12.9 times |
| Postal Money Orders | 136.3 | 390% |
| Periodicals Handled | 105.7 | 152.6 |
| No of Post Offices | 101.0 | 112.2 |
| No of Mail Boxes | 129.2 | 301.8 |

In 1957, the total length of postal service routes was extended 3.4 percent over the 1956 level, and the number of mechanized delivery media such as air, rail and vehicles increased 17.8 percent over 1956. In the collection and delivery of mails, previous zones where collection and delivery were performed 13 times a month were all raised to zones of 15 collections or more, and as the organization of mail dispatch, collection and delivery was improved, the delivery speed of mails was considerably increased.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

Numerous long-distance telegraph and telephone lines were laid, including the construction and reconstruction of 1,856 kilometers of lines between Maengsan and Hamhung, new construction of lines between Hoeyang and Ch'angdo, Kungang and Hsiong and other sections, and the construction of additional lines between Haeju and Yonan and other sections.

With the new installation of 12 sets of the "pansong" telephone system [literally, reverse transmission; presumably answering only] and improvement in circuit utilization, the network of telegraph and telephone circuits was considerably expanded, including the expansion of "pansong"

telephone circuits by 3,547 kilometers.

Communications between P'yongyang and Ch'ongjin, Hamhung, Kanggye and other provincial capitals was further improved, communication between each province and all of its kun and cities was made either directly or through only one relay station, and the number of rural ri linked with the kun through communication was increased by 87.

Furthermore, both telegram delivery speed and long-distance call connection speed were considerably increased.

In P'yongyang, the newly-built modern automatic telephone exchange began operation in August 1957, a new automatic telephone exchange was built in Sinuiju, and the capacity of the Hamhung automatic telephone exchange was increased. The capacity of telephone exchanges in Haeju, Sariwon, Kanggye, Wonsan and all the other provincial capitals was considerably expanded, and exchange operations were also improved.

Of the capacity of municipal telephone exchanges, that of automatic exchanges accounted for 11.7 percent in 1957, whereas the corresponding proportion in 1956 was only 3.4 percent. The capacity of automatic telephone exchanges increased 250 percent over the 1956 level. The number of telephone subscribers increased by 1,200 in P'yongyang, and the corresponding number in the provincial capitals increased 24.9 percent over 1956.

Expansion in Telegraph and Telephone Services

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| No of Telegrams Handled | 92.1% | 116.0% |
| Long Distance Calls | 105.1 | 451.8 |
| Extension of Telegraph Circuits | 110.3 | 232.6 |
| Extension of Telephone Circuits | 104.4 | 127.2 |

[Cont'd]

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of Transmitters | 107.1 | 272.0 |
| "Pansong" Telephones | 115.4 | 461.5 |
| Capacity of Municipal Telephone Exchanges | 119.6 | 181.6 |
| No of Municipal Telephone Subscribers | 118.1 | 399.7 |

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, the postal convention between the Chinese People's Republic and Korea concerning mail, telegraph and telephone communications was amended, increasing communications between the two countries in scope as well as in variety, and a new agreement concerning mail and parcel post exchange and telegraph communication was being negotiated with the Albanian People's Republic (this agreement was signed at the beginning of 1958).

As a result, regular mail and parcel post services and telegraph and telephone communications are maintained between Korea and the socialist nations, the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, [Outer Mongolia], People's Republic of Germany, Rumania, Poland and Albania. Postal services and telegraphic communication were increased with Japan, India, Switzerland, France and other capitalist nations, and ordinary parcel post service is in operation with France and Algeria.

At the Moscow Conference of Communications Ministers held in December 1957, an agreement was concluded on strengthening mutual cooperation in international communications among the socialist and people's democratic nations as well as in scientific and technological developments, thus further strengthening the foreign relations of Korea with friendly nations. A Korean delegation participated in the 1957 conference of the International Radio Broadcasting Organization (O.I.R.). International communications

were thus continuously expanded, and in 1957, as compared with 1956, the number of letters handled increased 3 percent, telegrams 9 percent and telephone calls 5 percent. International parcel post handling also increased considerably.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

To rapidly rehabilitate the people's economy, heavily damaged during the Korean War, the Government of the Republic disbursed continuously a vast amount of funds for capital construction during the post-war period and built a material and technological foundation for expanded reproduction.

The Three-Year Plan period was mainly the period of rehabilitating war-damaged enterprises and organs, but the period covered under the First Five-Year Plan is the period of reconstructing and expanding existing enterprises and constructing new enterprises.

To eliminate piecemeal investment and to ensure the increased economic efficiency of investment, a series of measures were taken in 1957 to invest according to the order of priorities, especially in those projects which called for prompt construction so that fixed assets could be put into operation as soon as possible.

In this connection, the October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party is of decisive importance for revolutionizing capital construction. The October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party proposed that the anachronistic handicraft methods in construction work be positively replaced by assembling methods [utilizing prefabricated building materials], with a view to ensuring both the quality and quantity of prospective modern construction, economizing the labor force and raising labor productivity to a higher level. In this connection, the Plenum pointed out that the primary tasks were the standardization of designs, industrialization of building-materials production and the enhancement of the mechanization level in the sector of construction.

Responding in unison to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, all construction workers made glorious achievements in the implementation of the capital construction plan. The total capital construction investment made in the entire sector of the people's economy in 1957 amounted to 27.1 billion won, 9 percent larger than in 1956 (This comparison is, however, based on the total amount of 1956 capital investment exclusive of large-scale repair costs.)

State Capital Construction Investment in
Various Sectors of the People's Economy

| | <u>Amount (in million won)</u> | <u>Rate of Increase 1957 over 1956</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Total Investment | 27,100 | 109% |
| Productive Construction | 19,700 | 101 |
| Industrial Construction | 15,700 | 111 |
| Agricultural Construction | 1,400 | - |
| Transport and Com- munications | 1,700 | - |
| Commercial and Social Services Construction | 860 | 220 |
| Non-Productive Con- struction | 7,470 | 107 |
| Housing | 4,060 | 105 |
| Educational and Cultural Organs | 1,260 | - |
| Health Organs Con- struction | 430 | 137 |
| Public Facilities | 1,110 | - |

Total value of fixed assets entered into operation in 1957 in all sectors of the people's economy was 22.9 billion

won, an increase 23 percent over the 1956 level, thus consolidating the material and technological foundation for expanded reproduction.

Proportions of Total Capital Construction
Investment Accounted for by Individual Sectors
of the People's Economy

| | <u>1954 thru 1957</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Investment | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Productive Construction | 73.0 | 70.8 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 72.5 |
| Industrial Construction | 51.7 | 43.2 | 51.4 | 53.6 | 57.9 |
| Agricultural Construction | 8.2 | 5.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 5.1 |
| Transport and Communications | 11.4 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 6.3 |
| Commerce and Social Services | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Non-Productive Construction | 27.0 | 29.2 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 27.5 |
| Educational and Cultural Organs | 5.6 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Scientific Research Organs | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Health Organs | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Housing | 12.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Public Facilities | 5.3 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |

Proportion of the Value of Productive Fixed Assets
to the Total Value of Fixed Assets Put into Operation

| | <u>1954 thru 1957</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value of Fixed Assets Put Into Operation | 100% | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Productive Fixed Assets | 72 | 69 | 74 | 75 | 71 |

In 1957, comparatively greater investments were made in the construction of the metal, coal, power and chemical industries.

Increase in Capital Construction Investment
in the Industrial Sector

| | <u>Amount (in million won)</u> | <u>Rate of Increase 1957 over 1956</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Total Investment for Industrial Construction | 15,700 | 111 |
| Heavy Industry | 13,200 | 112 |
| Metal Industry | 1,620 | 149 |
| Mining and Lead Mining | 1,370 | 112 |
| Machine Industry | 1,170 | 131 |
| Power Industry | 2,410 | 115 |
| Coal Industry | 1,120 | 118 |
| Chemical Industry | 1,450 | 105 |
| Light Industry | 2,500 | 106 |
| Textile Industry only | 790 | 141 |

In industrial construction, a large proportion of investment was accounted for by the construction of heavy industry as indicated in the following table:

| | 1954 thru <u>1957</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Industrial Investment | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Heavy Industry | 31.9 | 81.0 | 79.2 | 83.3 | 84.0 |
| Light Industry | 18.1 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 16.0 |

Of the total industrial construction investment made in 1957, the metal industry accounted for 10.3 percent, machine industry 7.5 percent, power industry 15.3 percent and chemical industry 94. percent--all of the heavy industrial sector.

In light industry, the textile industry accounted for a high proportion, accounting for 5 percent of the total state construction investment [in industry].

In 1957, many large industrial plants were newly constructed, including the P'yongyang Lumber Processing Mill, Sinp'o Fish Cannery, P'yongyang Concrete Block Plant and the dye shop of the P'yongyang Textile Mill. In addition, many shops, aggregates and industrial enterprises were rehabilitated, expanded and put into operation. As a result, from 1954 through 1957, 89 industrial enterprises were newly established and 247 industrial enterprises were rehabilitated and expanded.

Industrial enterprises and important production facilities newly initiating operation in 1957 were:

Under the Ministry of Power Industry, 11 generators in the Sup'ung Power Division, Changjingang Power Division, Hooch'ongang Power Division, Pujongang Power Division, Puryong Power Division and Kungangsan Power Division;

Under the Ministry of Metal Industry, the dressing shops at the Hapsan Mine, Tokhung Mine, Nakyon Mine and Sangok Mine, the open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the steel

plate shop of the Kangson Steel Works, the electric furnace at the steel making shop of the Songjin Steel Works, the rotary furnace of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works, and the electrolytic zinc shop of the Namph'o Smelter;

Under the Ministry of Transportation, the locomotive shop and passenger car shop of the Wonsan Railroad Plant and the locomotive shop and freight car shop of the So-P'yongyang Railroad Plant;

Under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the aggregate of the ammonium sulfide shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, and aggregate of the caustic soda shop of the Pongung Chemical Plant;

Under the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry, the P'yongyang Concrete Block Plant;

Under the Bureau of Forestry, the P'yongyang Wooden Furniture Plant;

Under the Ministry of Light Industry, the synthetic silk [rayon] shop and staple fibre shop of the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill, the dye plant of the P'yongyang Textile Mill and a salt field of the Yonbaek Saltery;

And under the Ministry of Fisheries, the Sinp'o Fish Cannery.

The principal production capacities thus augmented in the sector of industry in 1957 were as follows:

| | <u>Capacity Augmented by:</u> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Generating Capacity | 224,000 kva |
| Steel | 16,500 tons |
| Granulated Iron | 12,000 tons |
| Electrolytic Zinc | 8,000 tons |
| Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing Capacity | 150,000 tons |
| Lead and Zinc Dressing Capacity | 148,000 tons |

[Cont'd]

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Caustic Soda | 7,000 tons |
| Sulfuric Acid | 7,000 tons |
| Ammonium Sulfide Fertilizer | 30,000 tons |
| Staple Fibre | 2,500 tons |
| Synthetic Silk | 1,000 tons |
| Concrete Blocks | 45,000 cubic meters |

Increase in Production Capacity (%)

| | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 50</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 54</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 55</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 57</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Electricity | 89% | 403% | 264% | 120% |
| Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing | 88 | 165 | 139 | 109 |
| Lead and Zinc Dressing | 144 | 257 | 129 | 109 |
| Steel | 90 | 14 times | 210 | 108 |
| Rolled Steel Materials | - | 315% | 144 | - |
| Alloy Iron | - | 369 | 105 | - |
| Raw Copper | - | - | 200 | - |
| Electrolytic Lead | 1,100 | - | 231 | - |
| Carbide | 61 | 12 times | 256 | - |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 42 | - | 530 | - |
| Sulfuric Acid | - | - | 510 | 105 |
| Cement | 69 | - | 143 | - |
| Ordinary Bricks | 21 times | 264% | 101 | 1 |
| Roofing Tiles | 110 times | 620 | 483 | - |

[Cont'd]

| | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 50</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 54</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 55</u> | <u>1 Jan 58</u> <u>1 Jan 57</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lumber | 187,5 | 149% | 110,5 | - |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 660 | 306 | 186 | - |
| Silk Textile Goods | 96 | - | 115 | 115 |
| Raw Silk | 118 | 218 | 218 | - |
| Paper | 137 | 327 | 127 | - |
| Rubber Shoes | 172 | 145 | 145 | - |
| Canvas Shoes | - | 263 | 219 | - |

Construction in the sectors of agriculture, transportation and communications, commerce and social services, education and culture and in public health were all satisfactorily carried out in 1957.

In agricultural construction, large scale construction of the Kiyang irrigation works and the Ojidoon irrigation works was satisfactorily carried out.

In the construction of transportation and communications, electrical railroad service was commenced between Ch'onnong and Nowon, and 21 kilometers of rail tracks and 138 bridges were either newly constructed or rehabilitated. In the construction of the commercial and social services network, 845 stores, dining places and warehouses were either newly constructed or rehabilitated and expanded, and in the construction of education, culture and public health organs, 177 schools with 68,558 seats, 25 theaters, movie houses and clubs with 8,767 seats and 41 hospitals with 1,399 beds were either newly constructed or rehabilitated and put into operation.

In 1957, the total floor space of State dwellings built for workers and office workers was 1,540,000 square meters, an increase of 45 percent over the 1956 level. Agricultural cooperatives built 30,000 dwelling units with their own funds.

In 1957, the mechanization level of construction work was also raised and the utility rate of construction equipment increased. The amount of construction work done by machinery in 1957 increased, from the 1955 level, by 22 percent in drilling, 80 percent in concrete mixing, 49 percent in mortar mixing and 42 percent in vertical conveying operations.

During the same period, the hourly utility rate of equipment increased by 21 percent in excavators, 23 percent in bulldozers, 19 percent in concrete mixers, 26 percent in mortar mixers, 32 percent in tower cranes and 45 percent in automobile cranes.

Through an extensive drive for increasing construction speed and raising labor productivity, construction workers raised labor productivity 11 percent above the 1956 level, of which the Ministry of Coal Industry increased 17 percent, Ministry of Machine Industry 3 percent, Ministry of Chemical Industry 4 percent, Bureau of Forestry 40 percent, Ministry of Light Industry 11 percent, Ministry of Agriculture 25 percent and the Ministry of Transportation 27 percent.

FOREIGN TRADE

While carrying out a strenuous struggle for increasing export sources on the one hand and for economizing foreign exchange on the other and in view of the fundamental requirements in the execution of the First Five-Year Plan, the foreign trade sector of the Republic radically increased the total value of foreign trade in 1957, along with an expansion in the variety of export goods and in line with changing import requirements. At the same time, the number of nations and areas with which Korea entered trade relations increased in 1957.

In expanding trade relations with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, Korea entered trade relations for the first time with Rumania (agreement signed on 3 November 1956) and with Mongolia (agreement signed on 3 December 1956).

In view of the prospective development of the people's economy in Korea, long-term trade agreements were concluded with Rumania, Germany (22 February 1957) and Bulgaria (28 September 1956).

And while strengthening trade relations with socialist markets, a series of organizational measures were also taken to expand trade with the capitalist nations, resulting in a further expansion in trade with the capitalist markets. For the first time in the nation's history, trade agreements were concluded between Korea and India (19 August 1957), Indonesia (15 May 1957), Burma (2 October 1957) and Egypt (10 December 1957). Trade with private trading firms in Japan, Switzerland and Great Britain were also being gradually expanded in 1957. As a result, the total value of trade with the capitalist nations increased 13 times between 1956 and 1957.

Korea is thus expanding trade with not only the socialist nations, but also with Southeast Asian nations and the capitalist nations of Western Europe.

The 1957 foreign trade plan was fulfilled 102 percent, and the total trade value increased 54 percent and 230 percent over 1956 and 1953, respectively. Of this, the export plan was fulfilled 100.4 percent, increasing the export trade value by 44 percent over the 1956 level. The import plan was fulfilled 102 percent, increasing the import trade value by 66 percent over the 1956 level.

Compared with 1956, exports in 1957 increased 26 percent in fuels, mineral ores and metals for use as raw materials, 100 percent in chemical products, 19 times in building materials and parts, 73 percent in vegetable and animal raw materials, 6.9 times in raw materials for food processing and 21 times in mass consumption industrial products.

From the 1956 level, the export of carbide rose 41 percent, caustic soda 72 percent, fruits 100 percent and fish products 68 percent, and the export of many new export goods such as sulfuric acid alumina, hydrochloric acid, ammonium sulfate fertilizer, cement, plate glass, hides, tussah silk textile goods, tobacco, white ginseng, pink ginseng, medicinal herbs, fish [cod?] liver oil, fishery products, fruits and canned goods.

On the other hand, of the total value of import, that of production facilities and supplies accounted for 85.8 percent and that of consumer goods 14 percent. As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, a sound industrial-agricultural foundation was established, effecting a considerable change in the composition of import goods. As compared with the 1956 level, import of raw materials for food processing and chemical products was reduced by 44 to 56 percent, and that of machinery and equipment, fuels, mineral ores, raw materials and metals was also considerably reduced.

In 1957, the principal import goods were machinery and production facilities such as various lathes, electric motors, electrical machine parts, construction equipment, trucks, petroleum, gasoline, crude oil, raw rubber and tires, and the goods imported to meet the needs of the people included raw cotton, cotton thread and fabrics.

FINANCE

State Budget

In the execution of the historic tasks assigned to individual sectors of the people's economy under the First Five-Year Plan, the 1957 State budget was called upon to meet the vastly increased financial requirements of the people's economy and the social and cultural sector.

The 1957 State budget (which, as a result of recomputation pursuant to a decision adopted by the Thirteenth Congress of the Supreme People's Congress following an over-all revision of wholesale prices, increased 5,202,000,000 won in both revenue and expenditure over the original 1957 State budget) envisaged 0.5 percent less revenue (99.5 percent) and 0.4 percent more expenditure (100.4 percent) than the estimated final balance of the 1956 State budget, giving rise to an over-all financial strain.

This was particularly so because the 1957 State budget had to be executed mainly through domestic savings, for most of the foreign aid given by friendly nations was spent

for machinery import and capital construction carried out during the post-war years. The forthcoming aid in 1957 was expected to be less than in 1956.

For this reason, the December 1956 plenary session of the Korean Labor Party [Central Committee] pointed out that "in the course of establishing 1957 plans, a strict economization program should be incorporated in the consumption of materials and the disbursement of funds because of the expected financial strains resulting from the needs for further development of the people's economy and for enhancement of the living standard of the people, on the one hand, and the reduction in the revenue from foreign aid on the other."

Aroused by the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, all sectors of the people's economy made strenuous endeavours to mobilize and utilize the internally available latent resources, maximize output, exact strict economization and increase State accumulation by all possible means. As a result, all productive sectors of the people's economy raised productivity to an unprecedented level.

The successful fulfillment of the 1957 people's economic plan was reflected not only in the overfulfillment of the revenue plan of the 1957 State budget, but also in the successful execution of the 1957 State budget as a whole.

The final balance sheet of the execution of the 1957 State budget indicates that the budget plan was fulfilled 121.9 percent in revenue and 101.4 percent in expenditure, and despite the excess expenditure the overfulfillment of the revenue plan created a vast revenue surplus of 22,870,823,000 won.

Execution of the State Budget (in 1,000 won)

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Revenue</u> | |
|------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | <u>Rate of Fulfillment</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
| 1953 | 52,727,081 | 95.4% | 100.0% |
| 1956 | 99,254,122 | 110.8 | 188.2 |
| 1957 | 125,115,664 | 121.9 | 237.3 |

[Cont'd]

2nd half of Table:

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Expenditure Rate of Fulfillment</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Revenue Sur- plus Over Expenditure</u> |
|------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1953 | 49,596,846 | 93.4% | 100.0% | 3,130,235 |
| 1956 | 95,598,274 | 111.2 | 192.7 | 3,655,848 |
| 1957 | 102,244,841 | 101.4 | 206.2 | 22,870,823 |

On the basis of this remarkable achievement during 1957, the Government of the Republic raised the basic wages of the workers and office workers by an average of 10 percent beginning 1 January 1958.

The State budget revenue of the Republic rapidly increased along with the constant expansion of the people's economy. Although the 1957 tax revenue from the people and the revenue from foreign aid fell to 79.4 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively, of the 1956 level, the revenue from State and cooperative enterprises increased 38.7 percent over 1956, and the total State budget revenue increased as indicated in Table 1.

[Table follows.]

TABLE 1

Revenue (in 1,000 won)

| | | <u>Revenue from State & Cooperative Enterprises</u> | | <u>Tax Revenue from the People</u> | | <u>Revenue from Foreign Aid</u> | |
|----------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Total Revenue</u> | | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
| 1953 | 52,727,081 | 52,605,970 | 100.0% | 10,369,584 | 100.0% | 9,707,602 | 100.0% |
| 1956 | 99,254,122 | 74,100,561 | 227.2 | 8,769,117 | 84.5 | 16,384,444 | 168.8 |
| 1957 | 125,115,664 | 102,826,953 | 315.3 | 6,966,595 | 67.2 | 15,322,116 | 160.0 |

Note: Revenue from State and cooperative enterprises and organs includes both tax and non-tax revenues.

[TABLE 2]

Expenditure (in 1,000 won)

| <u>Total Expenditure</u> | | <u>For People's Economy, Social and Cultural Affairs</u> | | <u>For National Defense</u> | | <u>For State Administrative Cost</u> | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
| 1953 | 49,596,846 | 29,587,588 | 100.0% | 7,524,497 | 100.0% | 4,793,247 | 100.0% |
| 1956 | 95,598,274 | 83,193,291 | 281.1 | 5,650,400 | 75.1 | 5,854,799 | 122.1 |
| 1957 | 102,244,841 | 89,817,784 | 303.6 | 5,383,173 | 71.5 | 6,193,419 | 129.2 |

Strictly based on the economic policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic to ensure the primary development of heavy industry but with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, in 1957 the fund supply was made primarily to the sector of heavy industry, and a huge amount of funds was also supplied to the sector of light industry and agriculture. Total funds supplied to the people's economy and for social and cultural affairs was 7,015,000,000 won more than originally earmarked in the State budget.

A large portion of the total fund supply to the people's economy was accounted for by capital construction, and the total amount of funds supplied in 1957 for capital construction in the people's economy and in the social and cultural sector was 30,780,000,000 won, an amount 3,694,000,000 won larger than originally earmarked in the budget.

Total expenditure for social and cultural affairs in 1957 was 17,721,000,000 won, 45.9 percent more than the corresponding expenditure in 1956. Of this total, to mention a few principal expenditures, education accounted for 7,897,000,000 won, public health 3,775,000,000 won, social insurance 2,020,000,000 won and social security 477,000,000 won.

Actual expenditures for State administrative cost and defense were 5.7 percent and 18.1 percent respectively less than the amounts earmarked in the budget.

In the Republic, expenditures for national defense and for State administration were being systematically reduced. Total expenditure for national defense in 1957 was 4.7 percent less than in 1956, and although the expenditure for State administration increased 5.8 percent in 1957, this was due primarily to the average 35 percent wage increase for workers and office workers in November 1956, revision of the price system, revision of the turnover tax law and, in turn, changes in prices of supplies. Exclusive of these factors, the State administrative cost in 1957 was actually less than in 1956.

Based on the ever expanding socialist economy, the State budget of the Republic is satisfactorily meeting the continuing financial requirements of the people's economy.

During the recent past years, the proportions of total revenue as accounted for by individual revenue sources changed as follows:

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Revenue | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Revenue from State and Cooperative Enterprises | 61.8 | 52.9 | 69.1 | 74.7 | 82.2 |
| Tax Revenue from the People | 19.8 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 5.6 |
| Revenue from Foreign Aid | 18.4 | 33.7 | 21.7 | 16.5 | 12.2 |

Note: The decrease in the proportion of revenue from State and cooperative enterprises in 1954 from 1953 level was due to the 33.7 percent increase in the proportion of foreign aid revenue from the Soviet Union and other brotherly nations.

The State budget revenue from socialist enterprises in the Republic increased steadily, reaching 82.2 percent in 1957, an indication of the further advancement toward financial self-sufficiency in the Republic. On the other hand, the proportion of tax revenue from the people was systematically reduced until it fell in 1957 to only 5.6 percent (including the agricultural tax-in-kind paid by agricultural cooperatives). This reflects the supremacy of the State budget of the Republic and its democratic nature.

The supremacy of the State budget of the Republic was demonstrated not only in regard to revenue, but also in regard to expenditure as well.

The proportions of total expenditure as accounted for by major expenditure categories changed as follows:

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Expenditure | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| People's Economy, Social and Cultural Affairs | 59.7 | 79.3 | 84.4 | 87.0 | 87.8 |
| National Defense | 15.2 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| State Administration | 9.7 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 |

While the State budgetary expenditures for the people's economy and social and cultural affairs were systematically increased, non-productive expenditures such as those for national defense and State administration were systematically reduced.

All of these facts can be attributed to the peaceful nature of the foreign policies of the Republic and its interest in the constant rise of the living standard of the people.

In accordance with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the December 1956 plenary session of the Korean Labor Party [Central Committee] various revisions were made in the financial system of the Republic in 1957. Reorganization and revision were carried out to ensure the independence of lower echelon financial organs, encouraging the positive mobilization of internally available resources, simplifying administrative procedures and rectifying order and discipline.

Principal revisions made in 1957 were as follows:

Revision of the Turnover Tax Law: In connection with the revision of wholesale prices of goods and fees (1 April 1957), the price differential system, which was then in force, was abolished, and the portion of price differentials formerly paid into State revenue was integrated with the turnover tax system. As a result, the turnover tax was uniformly made payable per unit of products, either in a given price differential or at a given rate based on the extent of return per product, thus strengthening the struggle for increasing production and returns and further strengthening the independent account system.

Reorganization in Administration of the Profit Deductions Payment System: The reorganization was carried out (1 October 1957) to further strengthen the independent account system. At the same time, as for the enterprises under the jurisdiction of 10 ministries (and bureaus), the financial divisions of cities and kun (kuyok) were authorized to do recomputing, thus ensuring promptness and accuracy in recomputation.

Revision of Regulations Concerning Enterprise Funds: This revision was implemented (1 July 1957) to increase the material interest of enterprises and economic organs in production.

Together with the reorganization and revisions, the measures taken for the introduction of the technology, production and finance plan, implementation of the internal account system in individual enterprises and the acceleration of working capital circulation further strengthened the operation of the independent account system.

In addition, numerous discretionary powers, including the power to divert account items (kwamok ryuyong), were transferred to lower echelon financial organs and other related organs for better execution of the State budget. Many other measures were also taken in 1957 to simplify budget administering procedures.

All of these measures contributed greatly to the successful execution of the 1957 State budget.

Local Budget

In 1957, total local budget revenue was 15,900,797,000 won and expenditure was 13,939,041,000 won, an increase of 34 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, over the final accounts of budgetary execution in 1956. Revenue sources were mainly fixed local revenue sources and subsidies from the central budget, and the major portion of expenditures was accounted for by social and cultural expenses and local development expenses (65.2 percent of total expenditures).

In the course of the execution of the 1957 local budget by the local people's councils, the sense of responsibility and independence of these councils were enhanced to a higher degree, and the soundness and individuality of the local budget were more strongly manifested.

Of the overall State budget, the central budget and local budget accounted for the following proportions:

| | <u>State Budget</u> | <u>Central Budget</u> | <u>Local Budget</u> |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1956 | 100.0% | 88.8% | 11.2% |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 13.4 |

Annual local budget revenues were as follows:

Increase in Local Budget Revenue of Provinces
(1954=100; in 1,000 won)

| | <u>Net Revenue in 1954</u> | <u>Net Revenue in 1956</u> <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| P'yongyang | 702,973 | 1,386,255 | 197.2 |
| P'yong-nam | 1,112,836 | 1,524,635 | 137.0 |
| P'yong-puk | 1,119,197 | 1,635,818 | 146.2 |
| Chagang-do | 650,434 | 849,589 | 130.6 |
| Hwang-nam } Hwang-puk } | 1,315,047 | 1,079,328 } 901,697 } | 150.6 |
| Kangwon-do | 685,061 | 912,961 | 133.2 |
| Ham-nam | 1,209,807 | 1,416,653 | 117.1 |
| Ham-puk | 895,616 | 1,307,136 | 145.6 |
| Yanggang-do | - | 563,675 | - |
| Kaesong | 165,060 | 284,289 | 172.2 |
| TOTAL | 7,856,031 | 11,862,034 | 151.0 |

[Cont'd]

2nd half of Table Cont'd

| | | <u>Net Revenue in 1957</u> | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Revenue Surplus Over Expenditure</u> |
| P'yongyang | 1,579,528 | 224.7 | 351,203 |
| P'yong-nam | 2,073,856 | 186.4 | 230,492 |
| P'yong-puk | 1,989,587 | 177.8 | 248,168 |
| Chagang-do | 1,133,460 | 174.3 | 186,177 |
| Hwang-nam | 1,544,736 | 214.4 | 85,900 |
| Hwang-puk | 1,274,781 | | 133,489 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,311,312 | 191.4 | 113,591 |
| Ham-nam | 2,099,403 | 173.5 | 326,603 |
| Ham-puk | 1,725,164 | 192.6 | 184,739 |
| Yanggang-do | 779,078 | - | 74,828 |
| Kaesong | 389,892 | 236.2 | 26,566 |
| TOTAL | 15,900,797 | 202.4 | 1,961,756 |

Taxation

In 1957, socialist integration was not only basically completed in the rural areas, but also made considerable progress in urban areas as regards the capitalist elements. As a result, a considerable change took place in the administration of taxation. The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic took numerous measures in 1957 to reduce systematically the tax burdens of the people on the basis of various achievements made in the course of rehabilitation and construction of the people's economy during the post-war period.

Because of the revisions of the income tax law and the local self-government tax law put into effect in 1955 and 1956, respectively, the tax payers, particularly the workers and the poor self-employed, were given the benefits of large tax reductions and tax exemptions. From the reduction in the amount of payable tax-in-kind and the reduction or exemption of loaned crops, pursuant to the revision of the agricultural tax-in-kind law effected in December 1955, the farmers benefited to the extent of 400,000 tons of crops in 1956 and 1957. In addition, the farmers received the benefits of 900 million won in 1957 from reductions in the local self-government tax, free supply of farm chemicals and free supply of labor force.

Since many production-sales cooperatives were organized by handicraftsmen, free self-employed (ohayu ohikopja), entrepreneurs and merchants in 1957, a new tax system was put into force for them. Although the tax was to be levied individually on the members of production-sales cooperatives or sales cooperatives, a grace of 30 percent reduction was granted to these members as a material incentive for further cooperativization. Taxes currently levied on the people of the Republic are the income tax, agricultural tax-in-kind and local self-government tax.

State Insurance

State insurance as effected in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 6 (15 January 1954) included voluntary insurance: fire insurance, domestic animal insurance and health (inoh'e) [literally, human body] insurance; and compulsory insurance: passenger insurance in connection with rail, vehicle, waterway and air travel.

Along with the rapid expansion of the people's economy and the socialist integration of the rural areas, the variety of insurance was later further expanded, and in line with the development of the livestock industry, breeding hogs, sheep and goats were also brought under insurance coverage. Fishing boats were also insured.

In 1957, the premium rates for fire insurance were lowered, thus reducing the burden of the insured. Some of

the joint assets of enterprises and cooperative organs that are directly under the jurisdiction of the local people's councils were brought under compulsory insurance coverage, and trade goods were brought under marine, land and air transport insurance coverage. At the same time, foreign trade with the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic and other people's democracies was carried out with a proviso of mutual compensation and inspection of goods.

State insurance in force as of 1957 were six in number: fire insurance, domestic animal insurance, fishing boat insurance, health insurance, compulsory passenger insurance and transport [freight] insurance. By the end of 1957, the number of workers covered by health insurance was about 700,000; they have benefited annually from huge amounts of State insurance payment.

Increase in Revenue from State Insurance Premiums

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fire Insurance | 100.0 | 163.2 | 278.0 | 450.0 |
| Domestic Animal Insurance | 100.0 | 119.0 | 250.0 | 410.0 |
| Health Insurance | 100.0 | 315.0 | 387.0 | 627.0 |
| Compulsory Passenger Insurance | 100.0 | 149.0 | 157.0 | 182.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 194.1 | 254.8 | 388.0 |

Increase in State Insurance Compensation

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fire Insurance | 100.0 | 178.0 | 391.0 | 797.0 |
| Domestic Animal Insurance | 100.0 | 130.0 | 246.0 | 435.0 |
| Health Insurance | 100.0 | 367.0 | 581.0 | 565.0 |
| Compulsory Passenger Insurance | 100.0 | 388.0 | 232.0 | 298.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 181.7 | 322.7 | 496.1 |

Finance

Loans: In conformance with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the December [1956] Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, most of the funds required for the successful implementation of the people's economic plan was financed through loans, further stimulating the struggles of the workers for higher output and greater economization.

(a) The Central Bank

To strengthen loan relationships with all sectors of the people's economy, a series of measures were taken to eliminate the uneconomical use of resources by enterprises and to grant loans only in accordance with the prescribed norms of stockpiling at enterprises. And by making discriminatory loans and clearings between advanced and backward enterprises on the basis of their business records, enterprises were encouraged to pay greater attention to further improvement of economic activities.

Just as the people's economy constantly expanded, so did the total amount of loans increased day by day, and the [outstanding] balance of loans by the Central Bank as of the end of 1957 was 246.7 percent and 160.7 percent that at the end of 1953 and at the end of 1956, respectively. Of this total balance, loans to various sectors of the people's economy for short-term plans and loans for clearing purpose (kyolje taebu) increased 160.8 percent and 72.7 percent, respectively, over the level at the end of 1956. Furthermore, for the improvement of the living standard of the people, loans to the sectors of light industry, fisheries and , in particular, to the sector of commodity circulation increased very rapidly.

(b) National Construction Fund Bank

In the course of fund supply for capital construction in 1957, funds were invested according to priorities and in concentration to prevent piecemeal investments while increasing the economic efficiency of investments. At the same time, the timely supply and adequate control over funds further facilitated the fulfillment of the capital construction plan and the meeting of the target dates for initial operations.

In 1957, funds supplied by the National Construction Fund Bank for capital construction were 6.1 percent larger than in 1956 and 374.5 percent the 1953 level.

Increase in the Net Amount of Funds Supplied
for Capital Construction

| | <u>1957 1956</u> | <u>Proportion of Total Construction Fund Supply in 1957</u> |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Ministry of Metal Industry | 129.9% | 18.6% |
| Ministry of Machine Industry | 102.5 | 6.6 |
| Ministry of Coal Industry | 136.1 | 6.5 |
| Ministry of Power Industry | 101.6 | 9.6 |
| Ministry of Chemical Industry | 100.0 | 9.2 |
| Ministry of Construction & Building Materials Industry | 56.5 | 2.9 |
| Ministry of Light Industry(a) | 101.3 | 5.3 |
| Ministry of Agriculture | 68.1 | 6.5 |
| Ministry of Fisheries | 108.8 | 11.4 |
| Bureau of Forestry | 138.9 | 2.5 |
| Ministry of Local Development | 120.1 | 5.5 |
| Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Commerce | 504.5 | - |
| Ministry of Public Health | 119.7 | - |
| Local Budget | 135.5 | 6.0 |

Note: This table is based on the net amount of funds supplied to owners of buildings and structures (konsolju).

The decrease in construction funds supplied to the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials in 1957 is accounted for by the fact that the Ministry, which had received construction funds until 1956 as direct owners of buildings and structures to be constructed, became primarily the builders (sigongju) in 1957. Under consignment, the Ministry constructed buildings and structures for the prospective owners to whom the construction funds are supplied. The decrease in the fund supply to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1957 is accounted for by the transfer, in the second half of 1957, of the tasks previously undertaken by the Ministry to local authorities. These tasks included most of the irrigation construction work and all of the flood control work.

(a) A large share of local budgetary expenditures were also accounted for by construction under the Ministry of Light Industry, in addition to the amount of construction funds accounted for in the above table.

As of the end of 1957, the total balance of loans by the National Construction Fund Bank accounted for 15.8 percent of the total construction funds supplied by it, an amount 11.4 percent larger than in 1956. Of this total, the balance of loans to specialized [professional] construction organs increased 74.4 percent over the 1956 level. All of these facts indicate that capital construction was constantly expanded and that the specialized construction organs were further strengthened and developed day by day.

(c) The Farmers Bank of Korea

By granting loans to agricultural cooperatives to strengthen their organization and economy, the Farmers Bank of Korea facilitated the socialist integration of the rural economy.

In 1957, the total amount of loans granted by the Bank to the whole sector of the rural economy increased 85.8 percent over the 1954 level. Of this total, loans to agricultural cooperatives alone increased 11.1 times during the same period. But the total amount of loans granted to agricultural cooperatives in 1957 was less than in 1956. This is accounted for by the fact that (1) strengthened in organization and economy, agricultural cooperatives and farm enterprises were able to finance subsidiary enterprises and housing from their own income and (2) as a result of a 2.2 billion won loan granted for the livestock fund in 1956, the livestock industry was rapidly developed, the problem of service animal shortage was basically solved, and loans for these purposes were reduced to 1.3 billion won in 1957.

The organization of rural credit cooperatives in 1957 utilizing idle funds in the hands of the farmers was also a factor contributing to the reduction in loans by the Farmers Bank.

Under these circumstances, the Farmers Bank was able to grant loans mainly and directly for expansion in production.

For the wide introduction of cold-bed rice cultivation expansion of irrigation networks being constructed by agricultural cooperatives, etc., all of which are aimed at increasing the output of food grains, in 1957 the Farmers Bank loaned to the agricultural production fund an amount 282.3 percent and 174 percent the corresponding figures for 1954 and 1956, respectively.

Proportion of Farmers Bank Loans Accounted
for by Individual Sectors

| | <u>Rate of Increase in Total Loans</u> | <u>Agricultural Pro- duction Fund</u> | | <u>Livestock Fund</u> | |
|------|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
| 1954 | 100.0% | 27.4% | 100.0% | 64.4% | 100% |
| 1956 | 211.0 | 21.0 | 162.2 | 66.9 | 218.9 |
| 1957 | 185.8 | 41.6 | 282.3 | 46.1 | 132.7 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | Subsidiary Enterprises and Fisheries Fund | | Housing Fund | |
|------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Rate of Increase</u> |
| 1954 | 2.6% | 100.0% | 3.6% | 100.0% |
| 1956 | 8.7 | 697.9 | 3.4 | 199.2 |
| 1957 | 8.9 | 629.3 | 2.6 | 134.7 |

Note: "Proportion" is the proportion of total amount of loans granted in a given year (=100%) and the base year for the "rate of increase" is 1954 (=100%).

(d) Rural Credit Cooperatives

During the fourth quarter of 1957, rural credit cooperatives were established in 33 cities and kun on an experimental basis. By the end of the year, there were 698 rural credit cooperatives with a membership of 94.9 percent of the total potential members voluntarily participating in the cooperatives with a total capital fund of 519 million won.

The principal purposes of the rural credit cooperatives are to ensure expansion in the production of subsidiary enterprises of the farmers, to meet the financial requirements of the farmers in their daily life and to exterminate usury in the rural areas through a positive mobilization of idle funds in the rural areas, thus further enhancing the living standard of the farmers.

During just the first two months after their inception, the rural credit cooperatives had already granted 223 million won in loans.

Savings

As a result of the phenomenal development of the people's economy, cash income of the workers, office workers and the farmers increased considerably. The real wages of the

workers and office workers increased very rapidly, bringing about a rapid increase also in savings. In order to arouse the interest of the people in savings, new devices such as lottery savings (ch'uch'omje ohogum) and savings notes were introduced in 1957 and the savings office network of the Central Bank were further expanded.

Since postal organs began the handling of savings in August 1957, the savings office network increased to 271 percent the 1956 level. In addition, for the convenience of the workers, resident savings agents were stationed in each enterprise.

As of the end of 1957, the total number of personal savings accounts (including the Central Bank, Farmers Bank and post offices) was 46.4 percent larger than the corresponding figure at the end of 1956, and the total balance of deposits of these personal savings accounts was 137.4 percent above the 1956 level.

As for the Central Bank, cash revenue from the people's savings at the end of 1957 was 189.8 percent as large as the 1956 level, and the balance of deposits at the end of 1957 was 360.2 percent and 201.9 percent the 1953 and 1956 levels, respectively. The number of savings accounts also increased 52.4 percent over the 1956 level.

The total revenue of the Farmers Bank from savings at the end of 1957 was 21 times the revenue at the end of 1954. The total balance of deposits at the Bank was 303.5 percent the 1954 level. As compared with the 1956 level, the revenue of the Bank from personal savings also increased by 207.2 percent.

During the past one year, savings at postal organs and rural credit cooperatives also increased very rapidly.

Annual Savings at the Farmers Bank
(in 1,000 won)

| | <u>Revenue</u> <u>[Deposits]</u> | <u>Expenditure</u> <u>[Withdrawals]</u> | <u>Balance</u> | <u>Year End</u> <u>Balance</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1956 | 9,624,816 | 8,712,562 | 912,254 | 2,135,622 |
| Agricultural Cooperatives | 8,348,151 | 7,670,853 | 677,298 | - |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | Revenue [Deposits] | Expenditure [Withdrawals] | Balance | Year End Balance |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Personal | 1,276,665 | 1,041,709 | 234,956 | - |
| 1957 | 20,869,182 | 19,044,622 | 1,824,560 | 3,946,676 |
| Agricultural Cooperatives | 16,165,142 | 15,886,610 | 278,532 | - |
| Personal | 3,922,088 | 2,738,806 | 1,183,282 | - |
| Rural Credit Cooperatives | 781,952 | 419,206 | 362,746 | - |

Public Bonds

On the people's economic development bonds issued in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 109 of 15 May 1950, two lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and one lottery for repayment were respectively held in 1957. Accordingly, by the end of 1957, eleven lotteries were held for the selection of prize bonds and three lotteries for the repayment of those bonds. The total amount of prize bonds picked by lotteries was 921,102,000 won and the amount of repayment 927,157,000. The rest of the repayment will be completed by 1 October 1960 by holding four lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and two lotteries for the selection of the repayment bonds.

Clearing

The universal upswing of the people's economy brought about a rapid expansion in the scope of clearings among all sectors of the people's economy, and as compared with the 1956 level, the number of bills handled by the Central Bank in 1957 increased 16.3 percent and the total amount handled by 62.5 percent.

During this period, financial conditions of enterprises were further improved and clearing of transactions was satisfactorily carried out. In addition, to facilitate the clearing of accounts payable, formerly granted periods of grace were completely abolished, the non-acknowledgement system (muhtwakim chedo) [probably meaning transactions concluded between purchasers and suppliers without necessarily having the former transmit to the latter a formal acknowledgement of receipt of goods delivered] was expanded in its application, and many other off-set clearing measures were taken.

As a result, the average number of days during which unpaid bills were kept by enterprises in 1957 was reduced by 2.8 days from 17 days in 1956 to 14.2 days. The number of days during which the past-due bills were kept unpaid was reduced from 12 days to 10.5 days during the same period. The balance of past-due bills payable to the Construction Fund Bank as of the end of 1957 was 28.6 percent less than the corresponding figure outstanding as of the end of 1956.

Currency

In 1957, currency circulation was further strengthened. The total amount transacted through the Central Bank and the Farmers Bank in 1957 increased 45.8 percent over the 1956 level, and the amount of deposits was 0.6 larger than the amount of withdrawal. This is a clear reflection of the correctness of the currency stabilization policy of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

Of the total cash deposit at the Central Bank of North Korea in 1957, cash revenue from State and cooperative retail good circulation networks alone increased 53.9 percent over the 1956 level, and the proportion of this revenue to total cash deposits at the Central Bank increased from 70.2 percent in 1956 to 72.3 percent in 1957. During the same period, expenditures of the Bank for wage payments increased 49.8 percent.

Since currency circulation was thus successfully carried out, the currency of the Republic was further stabilized and the value of the won was further increased, contributing to a constant rise in the real wages of the workers.

M A T E R I A L A N D C U L T U R A L L I F E

C O M M E R C E

The successful fulfillment of the post-war Three-Year Plan brought about a vast increase in industrial and agricultural production as well as in the purchasing power of the people. Especially, the rapid increase in purchasing power called for a further improvement and development of commodity supply work--though already greatly improved during the post-war years.

In line with these realistic needs, the December [1956] Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party while defining the basic tasks of the people's economic plan for the year of 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, further made it an important task to increase rapidly the output of consumer goods, explore all possible sources of commodities and improve and strengthen commodity supply work in line with the newly emerged situations.

In conformity with this decision of the Plenum, the sectors of commodity circulation and procurement made further improvement in their supply of labor, supply of foodstuffs and daily necessities to cities and workers districts, supply of industrial products to and procurement of farm produce from the rural areas, and guidance and socialist integration of the rural markets and private commerce.

Commodity Circulation in the Country

In the spirit of the decision adopted by the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the sector of commodity circulation re-examined the existing distribution of commercial networks and the commodity supply on the one hand, and further strengthened the class awareness in all commercial activities on the other. The supply of labor to industrial centers was improved, and as for the foodstuff supply, food stores were expanded, food supply base were established, and mobile sales were introduced.

To ensure a satisfactory supply of industrial products to the rural areas, stores of the consumer cooperatives were redistributed so as to be more easily accessible to the people and commodity supply work was adapted to the changing demands of the people for different goods. Furthermore, service networks were widely organized to render life more convenient for the farmers.

At the same time, along with the increase in the output of consumer goods, expansion of the direct retail stores of cooperatives and broad utilization of consignment sales of State commodities by private merchants in sparsely populated areas at the request of State and cooperative commercial organs, the link between supply and demand and between production and consumption was further improved and strengthened.

In 1957, the retail commodity circulation plan of State and cooperative organs was fulfilled 110 percent, with State commerce fulfilling 111 percent and cooperative commerce fulfilling 108 percent.

The total value of retail goods circulated by State and cooperative commerce increased 57 percent (at comparable prices) over 1956, of which State commerce accounted for an increase of 38 percent and cooperative commerce 79 percent.

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation by
State and Cooperative Commerce

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 321% | 440% | 157% |
| State Commerce | 320 | 454 | 138 |
| Cooperative Commerce | 322 | 426 | 179 |

In 1957, the retail commodity circulation plan of local commerce and cooperative organs was fulfilled in individual provinces as follows:

| | <u>Rate of Ful- fillment of Entire Plan</u> | <u>Rate of Ful- fillment by Lo- cal Commerce</u> | <u>Rate of Ful- fillment by Consumer Coop- erative Commerce</u> |
|-----------------|---|--|---|
| P'yongyang City | 105% | 105% | 118% |
| P'yongan-namdo | 104 | 108 | 103 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 108 | 114 | 105 |
| Chagang-do | 106 | 103 | 109 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 105 | 115 | 103 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 109 | 117 | 106 |
| Kangwon-do | 112 | 117 | 110 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 111 | 112 | 111 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 118 | 113 | 122 |
| Yanggang-do | 115 | 115 | 116 |
| Kaesong City | 118 | 122 | 115 |

The total value of commodities circulated by the retail commercial network of the State and cooperatives in 1957 was 59 percent larger than in 1956, foodstuffs accounting for an increase of 52 percent and non-foodstuffs accounting for an increase of 64 percent.

In 1957, the quantity of consumer goods sold to the people through the retail commerce network of the State and cooperatives also increased considerably.

Increase in Quantity of Consumer Goods Sold

| | <u>1957 1949</u> | <u>1957 1956</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cotton Textile Goods | 1,488% | 145% |
| Silk Textile Goods | *1,362 | 167 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ready-Made Clothes | - | 210 |
| Underwear | *1,069 | 250 |
| Socks | 267 | 168 |
| Shoes | 248 | 152 |
| Soap | - | 193 |
| Cigarettes | - | 140 |
| Soy Sauce | 131 | 135 |
| "Toenjang" | *686 | 122 |
| Edible Oil | 545 | 500 |
| Salt | 182 | 112 |
| Fishing Products | *723 | 133 |
| Vegetables | 909 | 168 |
| Fruits | 1,179 | 220 |
| Bread and Confectionery | 322 | 290 |

*Compared with 1953.

The quantity of foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs supplied to cities and workers districts also increased considerably.

Increase in Commodity Supply by Commercial Organs
in Cities and Workers Districts

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | |
|------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Foodstuffs | 137.5 | |
| Soy Sauce | 138 | |
| "Toenjang" | 104 | [Cont'd] |

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> |
|--|----------------------------|
| Vegetables | 149% |
| Meat | 317 |
| Bread and Confectionery | 264 |
| Fruits | 160 |
| Edible Oil | 322 |
| Tubers | 215 |
| Non-Foodstuffs | 140 |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 105 |
| Underwear | 163 |
| Socks | 106 |
| Shoes | 103 |
| Soap | 187 |
| Cigarettes | 118 |
| Farm Implements and Building Materials | 223 |

The supply of foodstuffs to the workers and residents in 15 cities and areas having important production plants increased as follows:

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>Of the Total, Supply to Important Production Plants Only</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Total Value Circulated by Stores | 150% | 205.3 |
| Foodstuffs | 139% | 200 |
| Vegetables | 204 | 349 |
| Fish Products | 130 | 198 |
| Soy Sauce | 167 | 190 |
| "Toenjang" | 109 | 124 |
| Edible Oil | 228 | 474 [Cont'd] |

| | | |
|-----------|------|------|
| Salt | 105% | 144% |
| Meat | 339 | 662 |
| Fruits | 179 | 271 |
| Seasoning | 165 | 329 |

In 1957, the supply of industrial products to the rural areas also increased considerably. The total supply of industrial product to the rural areas by consumer cooperative commerce increased 76 percent over 1956, the supply of cotton textile goods accounting for an increase of 43 percent, silk textile goods 119 percent, ready-made clothes 61 percent, underwear 173 percent, socks 54 percent, shoes 53 percent, soap 216 percent and cigarettes 54 percent.

In 1957, the plan of circulation through the social service network of the State and cooperative commerce was fulfilled 104 percent, with State commerce fulfilling 103 percent and cooperative commerce fulfilling 107 percent. The total value of circulation through the social service network in 1957 increased 35 percent over 1956. Of the total value of goods thus circulated, the ratio between own products (chaga saengsan) and goods procured for sales was, at current prices, as follows:

| | Circulated by State and Coop- erative Commerce | | | Local Commerce | | | Consumer Cooperatives | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------|------|-------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | Ratio | | | Ratio | | | Ratio | | |
| | 1957 | 1956 | | 1957 | 1956 | | 1957 | 1956 | |
| | 1956 | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1956 | 1957 |
| Own Pro- ducts | 132% | 59% | 60% | 117% | 58% | 59% | 173% | 56% | 60% |
| Goods Procured for Sales | 126 | 41 | 40 | 114 | 42 | 41 | 149 | 44 | 40 |

Value of circulation through the social service network in 15 cities during 1957 was 40 percent larger than in 1956, in which proceeds from the sales of own products accounted for an increase of 33 percent over 1956.

In connection with the rapid rehabilitation and development of the people's economy, many plants, coal mines and enterprises were rehabilitated and expanded and new workers

districts were established. Accordingly, the commercial network and commodity channeling routes were further expanded to ensure convenience not only for the inhabitants in residential areas established as a result of vast municipal development programs, but also for the inhabitants of the rural areas and remote isolated mountain regions.

In 1957, the number of commercial networks of the State and cooperatives increased by 2,769 over 1956, of which State commerce accounted for 805 networks and cooperative commerce 1,964 networks.

| Increase of Commercial Networks | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | No of State & Cooperative Commercial Networks | | Of Which | | | |
| | | | State-Operated | | Cooperative Operated | |
| | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1957 |
| Total No of Commercial Networks | 5,714 | 8,483 | 2,646 | 3,451 | 3,068 | 5,032 |
| Consolidated Stores | 2,861 | 3,822 | 308 | 355 | 2,553 | 3,467 |
| Foodstuff Specializing Stores | 383 | 946 | 350 | 670 | 33 | 111 |
| Simple Stores | 280 | 872 | 257 | 325 | - | 547 |
| Social Service Networks | 937 | 1,270 | 550 | 685 | 387 | 585 |

Increase in Number of Commercial Networks in Provinces

(1956: number increased in 1956; 1957: the absolute number existing as of the end of 1957)

| | Local Commerce | | Cooperatives | |
|-----------------|----------------|------|--------------|------|
| | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1957 |
| P'yongyang City | 196 | 564 | 38 | 38 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 100 | 264 | 257 | 859 |

[Cont'd]

| Table Cont'd | <u>Local Commerce</u> | | <u>Cooperatives</u> | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| P'yongan-pukto | 72 | 299 | 312 | 819 |
| Chagang-do | 70 | 186 | 156 | 388 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 9 | 115 | 230 | 588 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 28 | 120 | 134 | 377 |
| Kangwon-do | 9 | 143 | 212 | 492 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 28 | 246 | 280 | 654 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 139 | 367 | 170 | 455 |
| Yanggang-do | 21 | 45 | 50 | 186 |
| Kaesong City | 34 | 85 | 25 | 58 |

The number of commercial networks distributed per ri in the rural areas was as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Average | 1.03 | Kangwon-do | 1.01 |
| P'yongan-pukto..... | 0.97 | Hamgyong-namdo | 1.10 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1.01 | Hamgyong-pukto | 1.03 |
| Chagang-do | 1.00 | Yanggang-do | 1.20 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 1.02 | Kaesong City | 1.00 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1.04 | | |

Where the number of State and cooperative commercial networks is insufficient the State refers commodities to private merchants who wish to engage in consignment sales or purchases, thus, at the same time, accelerating the socialist integration of such merchants. As of the end of 1957, there were 1,851 such consignment commercial organs.

In 1957, with respect to the corresponding 1956 levels, private commerce was reduced to 93.3 percent in the total value of circulation and to 28.5 percent in number. This is accounted for by its integration into the socialist sector by voluntarily organizing and participating in production-sales cooperatives.

Proportion of Total Value of Retail Commodity
Circulation as Accounted for by Various Forms of Enterprises

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Socialist Enterprises | 56.5% | 87.3% | 87.9% |
| Private Enterprises | 43.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 |

In commerce, the proportion accounted for by the socialist form of enterprises was thus further increased.

Procurement

Since the overwhelming portion of the rural economy was cooperativized, new conditions were created that were highly advantageous to incorporating not only the production of farm produce but also the products of subsidiary enterprises into the overall agricultural production plans of agricultural cooperatives as well as to the systematic procurement and supply of their products.

In the administration of procurement in 1957, a phase of the procurement system was reorganized with a view to stimulating the zeal of the farmers for production and increasing the output of their products. At the same time, various unnecessary restrictions upon procurement activities (such as procurement at prescribed prices and restriction on procurement areas) were abolished. As a result, the total amount procured increased considerably in 1957.

Compared to the 1956 level, State procurement in 1957 increased 111.1 percent in crops, 145.5 percent in sheep wool, 62.4 percent in cocoon silk, 29.3 percent in tobacco, 228.6 percent in flax, 54.3 percent in hemp and 36.9 percent in meat.

The 1957 State procurement plan was fulfilled 120 percent. The 1957 self-procurement plan (ohach'e sumae kyehoek) by State and cooperative commerce was fulfilled 137 percent, local commerce fulfilling 124 percent and consumer cooperative commerce fulfilling 142 percent.

The total value of self-procurement by State and cooperative commerce in 1957 increased 71 percent over 1956, in which the value of self-procurement by consumer cooperative commerce increased 37 percent.

Individual products self-procured by State and cooperative commerce in 1957 increased 4.1 times in meat, 31 percent in vegetables and 59 percent in fishery products over the corresponding 1956 levels.

Procurement prices also fell in 1957 to 82 percent of the corresponding 1956 levels in grain and tubers, 81 percent in vegetables, 82 percent in fruits and 87 percent in meat.

Prices

In 1957, the State and cooperative commercial networks concentrated effort on maintaining a relative balance between retail prices and stabilizing market prices. With the expansion of State and cooperative commerce, prices in both organized markets and unorganized markets fell 5.5 percent in 1957.

Taking 1953 as the base year (100), the State fixed retail price index of principal commodities (at free sales prices excluding rationed goods) fell as follows:

| | <u>1955</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Meat | 57 | 41 |
| Edible Oil | 59 | 59 |
| Vegetables | 34 | 19 |
| Soy Sauce | 30 | 30 |
| "Toenjang" | 41 | 41 |
| Salt | 84 | 74 |
| Fruits | 72 | 53 |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 81 | 74 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 83 | 78 |
| Underwear | 79 | 76 |
| Books | 63 | 55 |
| Rubber Shoes | 33 | 26 |
| Canvas Shoes | 71 | 64 |
| Soap | 64 | 64 |
| Cigarettes | 72 | 60 |

LABOR

Wages

As a result of the further expansion of the people's economy and the systematic increase of national income, the cash wages of workers, technicians and office workers increased 43 percent in 1957 over 1956. In the sector of industry, the average wage per employee increased 44.4 percent.

Increase of Cash Wages

| | |
|------------|-----|
| 1953 | 100 |
| 1955 | 135 |
| 1956 | 158 |
| 1957 | 226 |

In order to better treat workers performing tasks under special working conditions, the Government of the Republic set up a variety of perquisite scales payable to such workers in addition to their basic wages. Furthermore, all sectors are authorized to apply individual wage schedules to highly competent workers in the sector concerned.

On the other hand, to further arouse the zeal of the workers for increasing production and practicing economization, to stimulate material interest of the workers and to ensure an accurate evaluation of production efficiency, all bonus systems hitherto in force were re-examined. There are 27 such incentive bonus systems currently in force, including the bonus for excess production and original cost reduction, bonus for saving of raw materials and supplies, etc.

Thanks to the increase in cash wages and the systematic reduction in State fixed retail prices, the real wages of the workers, technicians and office workers at the end of 1957 stood considerably higher than the pre-war 1949 level.

The Cabinet of the Republic adopted the Cabinet Decision No 128 on 31 December 1957 increasing, effective 1 January 1958, an average of 10 percent the wages of workers, technicians

and office workers in State and cooperative organs and enterprises.

Standardization of Labor, Piece Rate Wage Schedules

Epoch-making changes took place in 1957 in the field of labor standardization.

In accordance with Ministry of Labor Ordinance No 610, dated 14 March 1957, "Concerning the Revision of Some Current Work Norms for the Year of 1957", all enterprises were in principle, to maintain the work norms currently in effect, except where the existing work norms were extremely contradictory and called for revision. This measure was an adequate one taken in view of the need for further arousing political enthusiasm and interest in labor among the workers, who were already stirred by the decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to fulfill the 1957 production plan, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan.

Accordingly, workers in many production and construction enterprises strived to create new technological and economic indices.

On the basis of such achievements made in labor standardization, the Ministry of Labor decreed Ordinance No 190 on 3 August 1957, "Regulations Concerning the Piece Rate Wage Schedules". The basic purposes of these regulations were to improve and strengthen work so as to establish the piece rate wage schedules and determine and apply work norms in conformity with the changed realities.

Under these regulations and in principle work norms, once established, should not be revised for at least one year. But, where changed production conditions affect labor productivity and where work norms, originally provided for unskilled labor, now call for normalization with rise in skill levels of the workers, such norms should be revised immediately.

Although work norms are established, in principle, according to the technology standardization method, they

should be determined, at the same time, on the basis of positive opinions of all the workers with the participation of research workers and workers related to the technological and economic aspects of a given sector.

To carry out standard labor measurement systematically and to improve the determination of work norms according to the technology standardization method, 11 Ministries (and Bureaus), including the Ministry of Metal Industry and the Ministry of Machine Industry, established labor standard research centers in 1957.

The work norms currently in force in the Republic under the aforementioned regulations are three in number: (1) uniform State work norm, (2) Ministry (Bureau) and provincial people's council work norm, and (3) enterprise work norm. The uniform State work norm is currently established and applied in such sectors as publication and printing, loading and unloading operations in rail transport, oxen and horse cart transport, drilling, nut and bolt manufacturing and construction work.

At present, the technology standardization method is becoming the basic method of standardizing labor, and the proportion of work norms thus established is steadily increasing. Of the total number of work norms, the norms established according to the technology standardization method increased from 18 percent in 1956 to 36.2 percent in 1957.

As labor standardization improved, more systematic work norms were established and applied in production and in construction, and as a result of a series of organizational and guidance measures taken to improve and expand the application of piece rate wage schedules, they were constantly improved and expanded.

As of the end of 1957, the proportion of workers participating in piece rate wage schedules was 56.4 percent in number and 49.6 percent in man-hours for the industrial sector, and 72.3 percent in number and 57.3 percent in man-hours for the construction sector. In terms of man-hours, the 1957 rate of participation in the piece rate wage system increased 15.9 percent for the industrial sector and 36.6 percent for the construction sector over 1956.

Labor Force Reinforcement

The average number of employees working in various sectors of the people's economy in 1957 stood at 844,500, an increase by 36,300 employees over 1956.

The number of employees newly inducted into various sectors of the people's economy during all of 1957 was 163,400 (including 43,952 women workers). In doing so, care was taken to assign chiefly young and middle age men to the sector of heavy industry and women to the sector of light industry, thus improving the composition of employees in various sectors of the people's economy by sex, skill and age.

By the end of 1957, the average age of the labor force was reduced by 11 years, i.e., from the 45 years of age at the end of 1956 to 34 years. With the expansion of the people's economy, the female working force increased 5 percent in 1957 over 1956. As a result of the coordinated allocation of the labor force, the shortage of skilled workers, which the fishery sector suffered considerably in the past, was basically solved in 1957.

Advancement in the administrative skill of the labor administration organs in 1957 was reflected in the 23.7 percent decrease in turnover of the labor force. At the same time, the labor force mobilized to remote places to aid as auxiliary labor force was reduced by 18.7 percent from the 1956 level, and in particular, the need for readjustment of the labor force during the winter season was basically eliminated.

Labor Force Reserve Education

Labor force reserve education in the Republic is comprised of skill specialization schools (by Cabinet Decision No 57 of 1957, supplementary technique learning classes, shop workers schools and workers schools were merged into the skill specialization schools). These are regular schools, training skilled personnel [from those] unrelated to production, and the shop skill specialization system (ohikjang

kinung hakkyo) teaching advanced skills to skilled workers.

In 1957, the skill specialization schools graduated 2,605 skilled personnel and assigned them to various sectors of the people's economy. The material foundation of these schools was considerably consolidated, and the number of education cabinets [from Russian, meaning section or study] increased 125 percent and the number of experimental shops increased 80 percent, respectively, over the 1954 level.

All study materials are freely provided by the State for the students in these schools, and special stipends, clothes and other necessities are given to students in subterranean, exploratory, marine, high temperature and other physically harmful subjects, to ex-soldier students and orphans (including those having no custodians).

In addition, all students are exempted from tuition payment and textbooks and other study materials are freely supplied. When these students are engaged in production education they receive the same free food ration and nourishment as other workers in the same sector do and are paid wages comparable to apprentices or according to their qualifications. When they are graduated, they receive either Grade 5 or Grade 6 according to the State skill grade scale and are assured of jobs in State enterprises in the field of their specialization.

The shop skill specialization system currently has an enrollment of 23,805 unskilled workers learning elementary skills. In 1957, the system turned out 17,431 skilled workers.

There are 466 shop skill schools with an enrollment of 28,831 skilled workers learning advanced skills.

Labor Protection

In 1957, 7,391 meters of galleries in principal coal mines were reconstructed into permanent galleries, and as a precautionary measure against gas explosions 781 pieces of equipment were installed, including current interrupters (yuip oh'adang) [circuit-breakers?] and safety explosion

equipment. The total number of safety facilities increased 8.5 percent over 1956.

For underground mining workers, measures were taken to replace natural air supply with mechanical supply and to mechanize the miners' going in and coming out of the pits. In the sector of chemical industry, labor health conditions were improved including the removal of harmful dust in the chemical plants. As a result, air ventilation equipment, including fans, in the sector of the coal mining industry increased 14.3 percent over 1956. Filtering equipment, including harmful dust removers, increased 18 percent over 1956, thus further improving working conditions.

With the induction of many women into shops, the State has established many infirmaries for women, creches and feeding rooms in shops to ensure adequate sanitary conditions required by the physiological characteristics of females.

Workers, technicians and office workers are guaranteed the rights of a paid regular vacation and a supplementary vacation, and they are provided with many rest homes and sanatoriums.

In addition, for the sake of labor safety and the health of the workers, the State has supplied billions of won of labor protection equipment and necessary working tools as well as free meat, edible oil, fish and various other nourishment.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

GENERAL

(1)

Population Classification According to Social Groups (%)

| | End of 1946 | End of 1949 | 1 Dec 1953 | 1 Dec 1954 | 1 Sep 1956 | 1 Dec 1957 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Workers | 12.5 | 19.0 | 21.2 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 28.7 |
| Office Workers | 6.2 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 14.9 |
| Cooperativized Farmers | - | - | - | 17.1 | 40.0 | 49.9 |
| Private Farmers | 74.1 | 69.3 | 66.4 | 44.2 | 16.6 | 3.2 |
| Cooperativized Hand- icraftsmen | - | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Private Handi- craftsmen | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Entrepreneurs | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (0.03) | (0.01) |
| Merchants | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Others | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

(2)

Number of Deputies in the Supreme People's Congress, Provincial, Municipal and Kun (Kuyok) People's Congresses, and Ri (Up, Workers District) People's Congresses

| <u>People's Congresses (PC)</u> | <u>Total No of Deputies</u> | <u>No of Women</u> | <u>Women Deputies to Total (%)</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Supreme PC (27 Aug 57)* | 215 | 27 | 12.6 |
| Provincial PC (27 Nov 56)* | 1,009 | 200 | 19.8 |
| Municipal, Kun (Kuyok) PC (27 Nov 56)* | 9,346 | 1,900 | 20.3 |
| Ri (Up, Workers District) PC (20 Nov 56)* | 54,279 | 11,196 | 20.6 |

*Dates of Elections

(3)

Number of Deputies According to Social Status (Songbun)

| | <u>Supreme PC</u> | | <u>Provincial PC</u> | | <u>Municipal, Kun Ri (Up, Worker (Kuyok) P C District) PC</u> | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | <u>No</u> | <u>Ratio(%)</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Ratio(%)</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Ratio(%)</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Ratio(%)</u> |
| Total No of Deputies | 215 | 100% | 1,009 | 100 | 9,346 | 100 | 54,279 | 100 |
| Workers | 34 | 39.1 | 275 | 27.3 | 2,153 | 23.0 | 2,115 | 3.9 |
| Office Workers (including intelligentsia) | 60 | 27.9 | 307 | 30.4 | 2,916 | 31.2 | 14,208 | 26.2 |
| Members of Agricultural Cooperatives | 68 | 31.6 | 287 | 28.4 | 3,329 | 35.6 | 32,498 | 59.9 |
| Private Farmers | - | - | 35 | 3.5 | 351 | 3.8 | 4,371 | 8.0 |
| Members of Producer & Fishery Cooperatives | - | - | 16 | 1.6 | 196 | 2.1 | 285 | 0.5 |
| Entrepreneurs and Merchants | 3 | 1.4 | 30 | 3.0 | 205 | 2.2 | 204 | 0.4 |
| Religionists | - | - | 33 | 3.3 | 177 | 1.9 | 244 | 0.5 |
| Others | - | - | 26 | 2.5 | 21 | 0.2 | 354 | 0.6 |

| (4) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Changes in Administrative Districts</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>1947</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| Provinces | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Cities | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Kun(Kuyok) | 89 | 97 | 173 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Myon | 805 | 900 | - | - | - | - |
| Up | - | - | 168 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Workers | | | | | | |
| Districts | - | - | 60 | 75 | 75 | 78 |
| Tong | - | - | 340 | 346 | 346 | 358 |
| Ri | 9,888 | 10,666 | 3,772 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,745 |

| (5) | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Basic Indices of Development of the People's Economy (%)</u> | | | | | |
| (1) 1946=100 | | | | | |
| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| National Income | 100 | 209 | 145 | 304 | 417 |
| Total Value of Industrial Output | 100 | 337 | 216 | 615 | 890 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 375 | 158 | 640 | 936 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 288 | 285 | 598 | 878 |
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | 151 | 115 | 157 | 198 |
| Output of Farm Produce | 100 | 147 | 113 | 153 | 183 |
| Output of Livestock | 100 | 185 | 131 | 222 | 337 |
| Total Freight Transport by All Media | 100 | 597 | 302 | 652 | 776 |
| Rail Transport Alone | 100 | 522 | 304 | 658 | 778 |
| Working Force in Entire People's Economy | 100 | 217 | 221 | 311 | 325 |

(2) 1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| National Income | 100 | - | 70 | 146 | 200 |
| Total Value of Industrial Output | 100 | 47 | 64 | 133 | 264 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 33 | 42 | 171 | 250 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 65 | 99 | 208 | 297 |
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | - | 76 | 106 | 131 |
| Output of Farm Produce | 100 | - | 77 | 105 | 125 |
| Output of Livestock | 100 | - | 71 | 120 | 182 |
| Total Freight Transport by All Media | 100 | 20 | 59 | 129 | 153 |
| Rail Transport Alone | 100 | 20 | 58 | 126 | 149 |
| Total Value of Commodity Circulation | 100 | 29 | 64 | 119 | 187 |
| Working Force in Entire People's Economy | 100 | 62 | 102 | 143 | 149 |
| State Investment for Capital Construction | 100 | 74 | 135 | 396 | 407 |

(3) 1953=100

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| National Income | 100 | 135 | 166 | 209 | 287 |
| Total Value of Industrial Output | 100 | 151 | 224 | 285 | 412 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 189 | 308 | 405 | 592 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 128 | 174 | 209 | 299 |

[Cont'd]

| Table Cont'd | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | 110 | 114 | 140 | 173 |
| Output of Farm Produce | 100 | 108 | 113 | 136 | 163 |
| Output of Livestock | 100 | 124 | 120 | 169 | 256 |
| Total Freight Transport by All Media | 100 | 136 | 193 | 216 | 257 |
| Rail Transport Alone | 100 | 135 | 192 | 217 | 256 |
| Total Value of Commodity Circulation (Including Private Commerce) | 100 | 147 | 132 | 173 | 272 |
| Working Force in Entire People's Economy | 100 | 120 | 133 | 141 | 147 |
| State Investment for Capital Construction | 100 | 275 | 325 | 293 | 301 |

(5)
Proportion of the Socialist Sector of Economy (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| National Income | 14.8 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 85.8 | 93.5 |
| Total Value of Industrial Output | 72.4 | 90.7 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 98.7 |
| Total Value of Agricultural Output (Including that of supplementary Occupations of Cooperative Members) | - | 3.2 | 8.0 | 73.9 | 88.2 |
| Total Value of Retail Good Circulation | 3.5 | 56.5 | 67.5 | 87.3 | 87.9 |

(7)
Composition of Fixed Assets According to Sectors of
the People's Economy (3)

As of 1 January 1957

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Total Value of Fixed Assets | 100.0 |
| Productive Fixed Assets | 77.7 |
| Industry | 36.0 |
| Rural Economy (Hongan'on Kyongni) | 12.1 |
| Transportation and Communication | 27.1 |
| Non-Productive Fixed Assets | 22.3 |
| Of which, housing alone | 6.1 |

Note: Fixed assets of the enterprises of agricultural cooperatives and private farmers are not included in the above fixed assets of the rural economy; non-productive fixed assets include only those of the State and cooperative enterprises (excluding, however, agricultural cooperatives).

(8)
Growth of National Income (3)

| | <u>Gross Income</u> | <u>Per Capita National Income</u> |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1946 | 100 | 100 |
| 1949 | 209 | 206 |
| 1953 | 145 | 174 |
| 1954 | 196 | 226 |
| 1955 | 242 | 268 |
| 1956 | 304 | 323 |
| 1957 | 417 | 427 |

(9)
National Income According to Forms of People's Economy (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross National Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Industry | 16.8 | 32.8 | 27.5 | 33.6 | 37.6 |
| Rural Economy | 63.5 | 44.4 | 48.6 | 32.2 | 28.6 |
| Capital Construction | - | 4.4 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Transportation and Communication | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Commodity Circulation (Including foreign trade), Procurement, Food Administra- tion, Supply of Machinery and Equipment | 14.1 | 12.0 | 8.2 | 16.1 | 14.6 |
| Others | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 9.3 |

(10)
National Income According to Forms of Economy (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross National Income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Socialist Economy | 14.8 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 85.8 | 93.5 |
| State Enterprises | 14.6 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 50.3 | 53.3 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 0.2 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 35.5 | 40.2 |
| Petty Mercantile Form of Economy (Sesangpo'm Kyongje Hyangt'ae) | 64.2 | 46.6 | 51.2 | 11.5 | 4.2 |
| Private Capitalist Economy | 21.0 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 |

(11)
Increase of Working Force (literally, Employees)

| | <u>Average Number (in thousands)</u> | <u>Comparison with 1949 Level (%)</u> |
|------|--|---|
| 1946 | 260.0 | 100 |
| 1947 | 367.6 | 141 |
| 1948 | 442.6 | 170 |
| 1949 | 565.0 | 217 |
| 1950 | 465.0 | 179 |
| 1951 | 351.8 | 135 |
| 1952 | 418.3 | 161 |
| 1953 | 574.6 | 221 |
| 1954 | 690.0 | 265 |
| 1955 | 763.3 | 294 |
| 1956 | 808.2 | 311 |
| 1957 | 844.5 | 325 |

(12)
Increase in Number of Engineers, Technicians and
Specialists (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 315 |
| Engineers | 100 | 304 |
| Technicians | 100 | 302 |
| Specialists | 100 | 322 |

(13)
Increase in Labor Productivity (Per Employee %)

| | <u>Industry</u> | <u>Capital Construction</u> | <u>Railroad Transport</u> |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1946=100 | | |
| 1946 | 100 | - | 100 |
| 1949 | 252 | - | 282 |
| 1953 | 197 | - | 126 |
| 1956 | 386 | - | 309 |
| 1957 | 477 | - | 322 |

[Cont'd]

| | 1949=100 | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Industry</u> | <u>Capital Construction</u> | <u>Railroad Transport</u> |
| 1949 | 100 | - | 100 |
| 1951 | 76 | - | 14 |
| 1953 | 78 | - | 44 |
| 1956 | 153 | - | 109 |
| 1957 | 190 | - | 114 |

| | 1953=100 | | |
|------|----------|-----|-----|
| 1953 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1954 | 143 | 121 | 174 |
| 1955 | 176 | 131 | 240 |
| 1956 | 196 | 126 | 246 |
| 1957 | 242 | 140 | 257 |

Note: Of the statistics on labor productivity published in the Republic, those covering 1946 through 1955 were based on the value of output per worker and those in 1956 and 1957 were based on the value of output per employee (ohongopwon). The above table shows the rate of increase in labor productivity per employee, by recomputing previous statistics from 1946 through 1955.

(14)
Cash Wages of Workers and Office Workers (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Wage Per Worker and Office Worker | 100 | 105 | 127 | 141 | 165 | 236 |
| | - | 100 | 122 | 135 | 158 | 226 |

(15)
Price Index (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Price Index of Retail Goods (Including rationed goods) of State and Cooperative Commercial Organs | 100 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 53 |

(16)

Ratio Between Industrial and Agricultural Output (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Industrial Output | 28.2 | 46.7 | 42.4 | 60.1 | 63.4 |
| Agricultural Output | 71.8 | 53.3 | 57.6 | 39.9 | 36.6 |

INDUSTRY

(17)

Proportions of Individual Economic Forms to Total Value of Industrial Output (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Socialist Economy | 72.4 | 90.7 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 98.7 |
| State Enterprises | 72.4 | 85.5 | 86.2 | 89.9 | 90.6 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | 5.2 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Petty Mercantile Economy | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private Capitalist Economy | 23.2 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 |

(18)
Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output (%)
 (1946=100)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 154 | 218 | 337 | 295 | 157 | 178 | 216 | 326 | 485 | 615 | 390 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 176 | 254 | 375 | 333 | 123 | 136 | 153 | 299 | 488 | 640 | 936 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 130 | 180 | 233 | 254 | 187 | 218 | 285 | 356 | 497 | 598 | 878 |
| Of the Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State and Coopera- tive Industry | 100 | 170 | 256 | 422 | 338 | 206 | 237 | 287 | 434 | 658 | 833 | 1,199 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 164 | 263 | 396 | 354 | 130 | 145 | 166 | 319 | 522 | 685 | 1,000 |
| Output of Con- sumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 143 | 231 | 483 | 451 | 340 | 405 | 531 | 680 | 947 | 1,132 | 1,601 |

Note: Total value of industrial output in 1957 was 3.2 times the 1944 level under the Japanese regime.

1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 47 | 64 | 97 | 144 | 183 | 264 |
| Output of Means of Pro- duction (Group A) | 100 | 33 | 42 | 80 | 130 | 171 | 250 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 65 | 99 | 127 | 173 | 208 | 297 |
| Of the Total: | | | | | | | |
| State and Cooperative Industry | 100 | 49 | 68 | 103 | 156 | 197 | 284 |
| Output of Means of Production (Group A) | 100 | 33 | 42 | 80 | 132 | 173 | 253 |
| Output of Consumer Goods (Group B) | 100 | 70 | 110 | 141 | 196 | 235 | 332 |

(19)
Ratio Between Output of Means of Production and
Consumer Goods in Total Value of Industrial Output (%)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Means of Production</u> <u>(Group A)</u> | <u>Consumer Goods</u> <u>(Group B)</u> |
|--|--------------|--|---|
| 1944 (Northern half of Republic alone) | 100 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| 1946 | 100 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| 1949 | 100 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| 1951 | 100 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
| 1953 | 100 | 37.7 | 62.3 |
| 1954 | 100 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| 1955 | 100 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| 1956 | 100 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| 1957 | 100 | 54.2 | 45.8 |

(20)
Ratio Between Output of Means of Production and
Consumer Goods in the Total Value of Industrial Output by
State and Cooperative Enterprises (%)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Means of Production</u> <u>(Group A)</u> | <u>Consumer Goods</u> <u>(Group B)</u> |
|------|--------------|--|---|
| 1946 | 100 | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| 1949 | 100 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| 1951 | 100 | 43.2 | 56.8 |
| 1953 | 100 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| 1954 | 100 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| 1955 | 100 | 52.2 | 47.8 |
| 1956 | 100 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| 1957 | 100 | 55.1 | 44.9 |

(21)
Composition of Productive Fixed Assets in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

As of 1 Jan 57

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total Productive Fixed Assets | 100.0 |
| Buildings (Konmul) | 18.1 |
| Structures (Kuch'ungmul) [e.g., bridges] | 23.9 |
| Machinery, Machine Tools and Motors | 34.8 |
| Electrical Transmission System (Chondo Changoh'i) | 17.0 |
| Means of Transportation | 4.2 |
| Tools and Equipment | 0.8 |
| Other Fixed Assets | 1.2 |

(22)
Composition of Productive Fixed Assets According to
Industrial Sectors (%)

As of 1 Jan 57

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Heavy Industry | 82.9 |
| Metal Industry | 8.5 |
| Mining Industry | 8.6 |
| Coal Industry | 3.3 |
| Power Industry | 29.9 |
| Machine Industry | 12.6 |
| Shipbuilding Industry | 0.8 |
| Chemical Industry | 9.6 |
| Building Materials Industry | 2.7 |
| Cement Industry | 3.0 |
| Forestry | 3.2 |
| Light Industry | 17.1 |
| Textile Industry | 4.0 |
| Foodstuffs Industry | 1.5 |
| Daily Necessities Industry | 2.4 |
| Fisheries | 4.2 |

(23)
Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output
by Individual Industrial Sectors (%)

(1) 1946=100

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Power Industry | 100 | 151 | 40 | 130 | 176 |
| Fuel Industry | 100 | 301 | 34 | 240 | 310 |
| Mineral Mining Industry | 100 | 398 | 30 | 561 | 735 |
| Metallurgical Industry | 100 | 388 | 41 | 567 | 802 |
| Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry | 100 | 535 | 663 | 2,124 | 2,928 |
| Chemical Industry | 100 | 310 | 67 | 288 | 487 |
| Drug Industry | 100 | 1,062 | 1,531 | 2,902 | 4,395 |
| Building Materials Indus- try | 100 | 871 | 316 | 3,106 | 4,263 |
| Glass and Pottery Industry | 100 | 166 | 255 | 944 | 1,726 |
| Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Indus- try | 100 | 173 | 137 | 307 | 368 |
| Paper Industry | 100 | 228 | 60 | 486 | 576 |
| Printing and Publishing Industry | 100 | 207 | 159 | 674 | 398 |
| Textile Industry | 100 | 685 | 1,024 | 2,071 | 2,931 |
| Stationery and Miscellan- eous Goods Industry | 100 | 616 | 556 | 2,201 | 5,139 |
| Leather and Shoes Industry | 100 | 2,032 | 2,904 | 6,430 | 7,073 |
| Rubber Industry | 100 | 2,950 | 1,233 | 3,347 | 4,580 |
| Fisheries | 100 | 779 | 187 | 720 | 1,009 |
| Foodstuffs and "Khinop'um"* Industry | 100 | 238 | 149 | 301 | 599 |
| Oil and Fats Industry | 100 | 215 | 278 | 1,146 | 1,173 |

[*Literally, preferred or luxury goods]

(2) 1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Power Industry | 100 | 31 | 26 | 86 | 116 |
| Fuel Industry | 100 | 9 | 11 | 80 | 103 |
| Mineral Mining Industry | 100 | 40 | 76 | 141 | 185 |

[Cont'd]

| Table Cont'd | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Metallurgical Industry | 100 | 8 | 10 | 146 | 207 |
| Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry | 100 | 104 | 124 | 397 | 547 |
| Chemical Industry | 100 | 8 | 22 | 93 | 157 |
| Drug Industry | 100 | 46 | 144 | 273 | 414 |
| Building Materials Industry | 100 | 20 | 36 | 357 | 490 |
| Glass and Pottery Industry | 100 | 59 | 154 | 567 | 1,038 |
| Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry | 100 | 70 | 79 | 177 | 212 |
| Paper Industry | 100 | 24 | 26 | 214 | 253 |
| Printing and Publishing Industry | 100 | 34 | 77 | 326 | 484 |
| Textile Industry | 100 | 74 | 149 | 302 | 428 |
| Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry | 100 | 78 | 90 | 357 | 835 |
| Leather and Shoes Industry | 100 | 79 | 143 | 316 | 348 |
| Rubber Industry | 100 | 32 | 42 | 113 | 155 |
| Fisheries | 100 | 18 | 24 | 92 | 129 |
| Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry | 100 | 63 | 63 | 127 | 249 |
| Oil and Fats Industry | 100 | 104 | 129 | 533 | 546 |

(3) 1953=100

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Power Industry | 100 | 125 | 200 | 325 | 438 |
| Fuel Industry | 100 | 370 | 588 | 709 | 916 |
| Mineral Mining Industry | 100 | 111 | 141 | 186 | 244 |
| Metallurgical Industry | 100 | 434 | 1,035 | 1,393 | 1,972 |
| Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry | 100 | 167 | 263 | 321 | 442 |
| Chemical Industry | 100 | 160 | 232 | 428 | 726 |
| Drug Industry | 100 | 169 | 180 | 190 | 289 |
| Building Materials Industry | 100 | 417 | 772 | 982 | 1,348 |
| Glass and Pottery Industry | 100 | 96 | 273 | 369 | 676 |
| Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry | 100 | 136 | 210 | 225 | 269 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paper Industry | 100 | 209 | 405 | 816 | 967 |
| Printing and Publishing Industry | 100 | 252 | 321 | 425 | 566 |
| Textile Industry | 100 | 110 | 150 | 202 | 286 |
| Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry | 100 | 165 | 275 | 396 | 925 |
| Leather and Shoes Industry | 100 | 112 | 137 | 221 | 244 |
| Rubber Industry | 100 | 95 | 202 | 272 | 372 |
| Fisheries | 100 | 275 | 375 | 384 | 539 |
| Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry | 100 | 145 | 191 | 202 | 396 |
| Oil and Fats Industry | 100 | 348 | 456 | 412 | 422 |

(24)
Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output by
State and Cooperative Enterprises in
Individual Provinces (%)

(1) 1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P'yongyang City | 100 | 43 | 261 | 383 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 100 | 59 | 170 | 298 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 100 | 212 | 330 | 411 |
| Chagang-do | 100 | 345 | 851 | 939 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 100 | 100.1 | 124 | 215 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 100 | 26 | 73 | 114 |
| Kangwon-do | 100 | 16 | 75 | 125 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 100 | 36 | 117 | 164 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 100 | 73 | 211 | 290 |
| Yanggang-do | 100 | 62 | 327 | 392 |

(2) 1953=100

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P'yongyang City | 100 | 238 | 390 | 614 | 900 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 100 | 163 | 253 | 289 | 508 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 100 | 111 | 135 | 156 | 194 |
| Chagang-do | 100 | 129 | 205 | 247 | 273 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 100 | 60 | 86 | 124 | 215 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 100 | 133 | 230 | 276 | 430 |
| Kangwon-do | 100 | 207 | 380 | 474 | 708 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 100 | 178 | 269 | 329 | 461 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 100 | 156 | 260 | 291 | 398 |
| Yanggang-do | 100 | 278 | 478 | 530 | 636 |
| Kaesong City | 100 | 225 | 316 | 651 | 1,991 |

(25)

Proportions of Various Forms of Enterprises in Individual
Provinces to the Total Value of Industrial Output
in 1957 by State and Cooperative Industry (%)

| | State and Coopera- tive In- dustry | Ministry (Bureau) Controlled Industry | Of which Pro- vin- cial In- dustry | Coop- erative In- dus- try | Of which Producer Coopera- tive Only |
|-----------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 22.7 | 22.5 | 9.7 | 28.4 | 31.2 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 13.7 | 14.9 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 13.9 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Chagang-do | 4.7 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 2.0 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 3.7 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Kangwon-do | 4.0 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 13.1 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 8.0 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 15.4 | 16.4 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| Yanggang-do | 3.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Kaesong City | 3.2 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 |

(26)
Increase in Output of Principal Products by
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Electricity | 100 | 151 | 26 | 130 | 176 |
| Coal | 100 | 315 | 56 | 308 | 392 |
| Bituminous Coal | 100 | 399 | 84 | 310 | 407 |
| Anthracite Coal | 100 | 257 | 36 | 300 | 370 |
| Copper Metallic Content | 100 | 222 | 39 | 236 | 374 |
| Zinc Metallic Content | 100 | 592 | 414 | 1,578 | 1,877 |
| Tungsten Ore | 100 | 131 | 56 | 93 | 113 |
| Graphite | 100 | 289 | - | 117 | 198 |
| Pig Iron | 100 | 5,425 | - | 6,113 | 8,821 |
| Alloy Iron | 100 | 1,079 | 4 | 781 | 963 |
| Steel | 100 | 2,866 | 72 | 3,769 | 5,500 |
| Steel Materials | 100 | 1,116 | 34 | 1,280 | 1,974 |
| Raw Copper | 100 | 195 | - | 216 | 304 |
| Electrolytic Copper | 100 | 430 | - | 474 | 645 |
| Electrolytic Zinc | 100 | 662 | - | - | 411 |
| Copper Wire | | 100 | - | 398 | 492 |
| Electric Motors | | 100 | - | 1,320 | 1,856 |
| Transformers | | 100 | 14 | 338 | 413 |
| Farm Machinery and Implements | 100 | 1,993 | 2,946 | 32,751 | 43,852 |
| Pumps | 100 | 842 | 718 | 11,504 | 10,028 |
| Sulphuric Acid | 100 | 282 | - | 101 | 182 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 100 | 253 | - | 125 | 208 |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 100 | 276 | - | 118 | 210 |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 100 | 192 | - | 276 | 297 |
| Ammonium Nitrate | 100 | 253 | - | 222 | 143 |
| Caustic Soda | 100 | 278 | 9 | 184 | 279 |
| Carbide | 100 | 324 | 15 | 234 | 338 |
| Cement | 100 | 523 | 26 | 582 | 873 |
| Slaked Lime | 100 | - | 469 | 3,823 | 5,112 |
| Caustic Lime | 100 | - | 10 | 640 | 855 |
| Ordinary Bricks | 100 | 1,000 | 390 | 15,665 | 16,597 |
| Roofing Tiles | | 100 | 6 | 707 | 674 |
| Refractory Bricks | 100 | 349 | 37 | 494 | 582 |
| Timber | 100 | 293 | 188 | 478 | 517 |
| Lumber | 100 | 176 | 94 | 351 | 409 |
| Paper | 100 | 416 | 105 | 640 | 772 |
| Pulp | 100 | 156 | 36 | 182 | 264 |
| Cotton Thread | 100 | 416 | 477 | 2,018 | 2,527 |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cotton and Staple Fibre | | | | | |
| Goods | 100 | 578 | 1,275 | 4,519 | 5,187 |
| Raw Silk | 100 | 209 | 102 | 221 | 267 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 100 | 303 | 80 | 320 | 614 |
| Socks | 100 | 348 | 257 | 529 | 564 |
| Shoes | | 100 | 123 | 303 | 317 |
| Rubber Shoes | 100 | 1,731 | 1,683 | 3,221 | 2,818 |
| Fish | | 100 | 44 | 133 | 207 |
| Whiting Only | | 100 | 44 | 170 | 217 |
| Liquor | 100 | 1,257 | 735 | 1,343 | 2,077 |
| Soy Sauce | 100 | 2,929 | 2,897 | 4,582 | 6,188 |
| Cigarettes | 100 | 289 | 167 | 216 | 264 |
| Vegetables Oils | | 100 | 85 | 111 | 124 |
| Soybean Oil Only | 100 | 570 | 528 | 682 | 705 |

(27)

Increase in Output of Principal Products by
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1944</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Electricity | 135 | 680 | 117 | - |
| Coal | 128 | 704 | 124 | - |
| Bituminous Coal | 131 | 432 | 102 | - |
| Anthracite Coal | 123 | 1,026 | 144 | - |
| Copper Metallic Content | 157 | 961 | 167 | 216 |
| Zinc Metallic Content | 119 | 454 | 317 | 514 |
| Tungsten Ore | 121 | 203 | 86 | 115 |
| Graphite | 169 | - | 68 | 131 |
| Pig Iron | 144 | - | 163 | - |
| Alloy Iron | 123 | 2,506 | 89 | 150 |
| Steel | 146 | 7,677 | 192 | 189 |
| Steel Materials | 154 | 583 | 177 | 194 |
| Raw Copper | 141 | - | 156 | - |
| Electrolytic Copper | 136 | - | 150 | 194 |
| Electrolytic Zinc | - | - | 62 | - |
| Copper Wire | 124 | - | 492 | - |

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1944</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Electric Motors | 141 | - | 1,356 | - |
| Transformers | 122 | 2,902 | 413 | - |
| Farm Machinery and Implements | 134 | 14,884 | 22,003 | 63,257 |
| Pumps | - | 1,397 | 1,191 | 2,639 |
| Sulphuric Acid | 179 | - | 64 | - |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 166 | - | 81 | - |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 178 | - | 76 | - |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 108 | - | 155 | 253 |
| Ammonium Nitrate | 154 | - | 145 | 148 |
| Caustic Soda | 151 | 3,043 | 100.3 | - |
| Carbide | 145 | 2,327 | 104 | - |
| Cement | 150 | 3,375 | 167 | 100 |
| Slaked Lime | 134 | 1,089 | - | 1,392 |
| Caustic Lime | 134 | 8,323 | - | 264 |
| Ordinary Bricks | 106 | 4,261 | 1,500 | 24,535 |
| Roofing Tiles | - | 10,904 | 674 | - |
| Refractory Bricks | 118 | 1,591 | 167 | 273 |
| Timber | 108 | 275 | 173 | 126 |
| Lumber | 116 | 436 | 232 | 185 |
| Paper | 121 | 734 | 185 | 326 |
| Pulp | 145 | 732 | 169 | 223 |
| Cotton Thread | 125 | 529 | 608 | 1,067 |
| Cotton and Staple Fibre Goods | 115 | 407 | 896 | 8,410 |
| Raw Silk | 121 | 262 | 128 | 110 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 192 | 771 | 203 | 1,732 |
| Socks | 107 | 219 | 162 | 993 |
| Shoes | 105 | 259 | 317 | - |
| Rubber Shoes Only | - | 167 | 158 | 154 |
| Fish Catch | 155 | 462 | 207 | 156 |
| Whiting Only | 127 | 490 | 217 | - |
| Liquor | 154 | 283 | 165 | 2,810 |
| Soy Sauce | 135 | 214 | 211 | 749 |
| Cigarettes | 122 | 158 | 111 | 174 |
| Vegetable Oils | 112 | 145 | 124 | 187 |
| Soybean Oil Only | 103 | 134 | 124 | 205 |

(28)
Per Capita Output of Principal Products by
State and Cooperative Industry

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Electricity | kwh | 423 | 631 | 132 | 590 | 764 |
| Coal | kg | 136 | 434 | 92 | 450 | 552 |
| Steel | kg | 0.5 | 15 | 0.5 | 22 | 31 |
| Pig Iron | kg | 0.3 | 18 | - | 22 | 30 |
| Steel Materials | kg | 1 | 12 | 0.5 | 15 | 23 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | kg | 17 | 43 | - | 23 | 36 |
| Cement | kg | 11 | 57 | 3 | 69 | 99 |
| Textile Fabrics | meter | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 9 | 10 |
| Shoes | pair | - | 0.6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Fish Catch* | kg | - | 29 | 16 | 47 | 65 |

*For the period through 1953, the per capita output of fish catch was based on only the catch by State and cooperative organs (including fishery cooperatives), but 1956 and 1957 include the catch by private fishermen.

(29)
Inventions and Efficiency Improvements in Industrial Sectors

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Number of Inventions and Efficiency Improvement Designs Proposed | 3,139 | 8,873 | 15,716 | 24,896 |
| Number of Inventions and Efficiency Improvements Actually Introduced into Production | 2,225 | 5,665 | 9,300 | 14,098 |

(30)
Classification of Industrial Enterprises According
to Number of Workers (%)

| | <u>No of Enterprises</u> | | <u>No of Workers</u> | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| State-Operated Industry | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less Than 100 Workers | 43.0 | 36.2 | 6.2 | 3.5 |
| 101- 500 Workers | 38.7 | 41.3 | 29.4 | 28.2 |
| 501 - 1,000 Workers | 12.0 | 13.4 | 29.7 | 26.1 |
| 1,001 - 2,000 Workers | 5.1 | 7.5 | 23.3 | 27.1 |
| 2,001 - 3,000 Workers | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| More than 3,001 Workers | 0.4 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 10.4 |

(31)
Decrease in Original Cost of
Comparable Products

(Compared with Average Cost in
Immediately Preceding Year %)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Decrease in Original Cost at Current Price Levels | -11.6 | -15.8 | -6.7 | -11.1 |

(32)
Components of Original Cost of Industrial Products in 1957 (%)

| | Industry | Of Which Following Industries | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | as a Whole | Power | Coal | Metal | Machine | Chemical | Fishing | Textile | Food Processing |
| Total Expenditures | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Raw Materials and Basic Supplies | 60.4 | 0.3 | - | 58.1 | 56.5 | 50.7 | - | 89.1 | 87.1 |
| Auxiliary Supplies | 10.4 | 3.8 | 25.6 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 14.5 | 44.5 | 3.1 | 6.1 |
| Fuels | 3.3 | - | 0.1 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Electricity | 1.1 | - | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Depreciation (Kanga Sanggak) | 3.7 | 77.5 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Basic and Additional Wages | 13.7 | 11.4 | 41.2 | 10.4 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 26.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| Social Insurance | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other Expenditures | 6.3 | 6.1 | 20.9 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 |

AGRICULTURE

(33)

Land Reform in the Northern Half of the Republic (Unit: Chongbo)

| | <u>Area</u> | <u>Arable Land</u> | <u>Of Which</u> <u>Of Which Orchards</u> |
|--|-------------|--------------------|---|
| Lands Confiscated | 1,000,325 | 983,954 | 2,692 |
| Japanese And Japan- ese Government Owned Land | 112,623 | 111,561 | 900 |
| Traitors and Escapes' Land | 13,272 | 12,518 | 127 |
| Land of Landlords Owning More than 5 Chongbo | 237,746 | 231,716 | 984 |
| Land of Those Who Put It Completely to Tenant Farming | 263,436 | 259,150 | 292 |
| Land of Those who Put It Continuously to Tenant Farming | 358,053 | 354,093 | 381 |
| Land of Churches, Buddhist Monastries and Religious Or- ganizations | 15,195 | 14,916 | 8 |
| Lands Distributed | 981,390 | 965,059 | - |
| Tenant Farmers | 22,387 | 21,960 | - |
| Landless Farmers | 603,407 | 589,377 | - |
| Farmers Who Owned Small Plots | 345,974 | 344,134 | - |
| Landlords Who Changed Domiciles | 9,622 | 9,598 | - |
| People's Councils | 18,935 | 18,885 | 2,692 |

(34)
Arable Land Area

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Arable Land Area | 1,860 | 1,983 | 1,965 | 1,899 | 1,907 |
| Rice Paddies | 388 | 467 | 478 | 491 | 502 |
| Fields | 1,472 | 1,516 | 1,487 | 1,408 | 1,405 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Orchards | 25 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 16 |
| Actual (Sun) Mul- | | | | | |
| berry Fields | 10 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 11 |
| Sapling Nurseries | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Note: Total arable land area for 1956 and 1957 does not include the planted land along roads and paths or other marginal areas which accounted for 4 percent of the total and was included in the corresponding figures for 1946, 1949 and 1953.

(35)
Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for
By Main Categories of Lands (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Arable Land Area | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Rice Paddies | 20.9 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 26.3 |
| Fields | 79.1 | 76.4 | 75.7 | 74.1 | 73.7 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Orchards | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Actual Mulberry | | | | | |
| Fields | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Sapling Nurseries | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

(36)
Arable Land Area by Forms of Enterprises

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Arable Land Area | 1,983 | 1,965 | 1,899 | 1,907 |
| State and Cooperative Enterprises | 39 | 103 | 1,306 | 1,634 |
| State Enterprises | 39 | 92 | 101 | 98 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | 11 | 1,205 | 1,536 |
| Private Farm Enterprises | 1,944 | 1,862 | 593 | 273 |

Note: State enterprises include the lands under the State- and province-operated farms and stock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and supplementary enterprises of workers and office workers. Cooperative enterprises include the lands under the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members.

(37)
Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for by Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

(As of the end of August)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Arable Land Area | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State and Cooperative Enterprises | 1.9 | 5.2 | 68.8 | 85.7 |
| State Enterprises | 1.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | 0.6 | 63.5 | 80.6 |
| Private Farm Enterprises | 98.1 | 94.8 | 31.2 | 14.3 |

(38)
Arable Land Area in Individual Provinces

(As of end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 1,983 | 1,965 | 1,899 | 1,907 |
| P'yongyang City | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 367 | 360 | 352 | 353 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 282 | 279 | 272 | 274 |
| Chagang-do | 136 | 132 | 136 | 138 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 234 | 312 | 303 | 304 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 222 | 215 | 203 | 206 |
| Kangwon-do | 244 | 155 | 141 | 142 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 213 | 208 | 191 | 194 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 173 | 175 | 176 | 171 |
| Yanggang-do | 103 | 104 | 100 | 100 |
| Kaesong City | - | 16 | 17 | 17 |

(39)
Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for
by Individual Provinces (%)

(As of end of August)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Chagang-do | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 11.8 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Kangwon-do | 12.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 |
| Yanggang-do | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Kaesong City | - | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

(40)

Agricultural Cooperativization (As of year end)

| | <u>No of Cooperatives</u> | <u>No of Cooperativized Farm Families</u> | | <u>Cooperativized Arable Land Area</u> | |
|------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | <u>Number</u> | <u>% of Total Farm Families</u> | <u>Area in 1,000 Chongbo</u> | <u>Percent of Total</u> |
| 1953 | 806 | 11,879 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.6 |
| 1954 | 10,098 | 332,662 | 31.8 | 576 | 30.9 |
| 1955 | 12,132 | 511,323 | 49.0 | 835 | 48.6 |
| 1956 | 15,826 | 864,837 | 80.9 | 1,397 | 77.9 |
| 1957 | 16,032 | 1,025,106 | 95.6 | 1,684 | 93.7 |

Note: As of the end of August 1958, agricultural cooperativization was completed by 100 percent.

(41)
Agricultural Cooperativization in Individual Provinces

| | No of Agricultural Cooperatives | | | | Proportion of Cooperativized Farm Families to Total Farm Families | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|------|------|------|
| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| Total | 10,098 | 12,132 | 15,825 | 16,032 | 31.8 | 49.0 | 80.9 | 95.6 |
| P'yongyang City | 40 | 55 | 62 | 82 | 16.9 | 39.4 | 53.9 | 96.1 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 1,757 | 2,135 | 2,858 | 2,809 | 34.3 | 53.2 | 86.0 | 97.5 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1,639 | 1,948 | 2,331 | 2,273 | 42.3 | 54.0 | 78.6 | 93.7 |
| Chagang-do | 473 | 553 | 922 | 997 | 18.8 | 33.2 | 73.4 | 94.2 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 1,371 | 1,612 | 2,420 | 2,573 | 25.5 | 44.6 | 76.8 | 97.1 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,054 | 1,395 | 1,894 | 1,940 | 26.9 | 47.2 | 86.4 | 95.6 |
| Kangwon-do | 937 | 1,032 | 1,229 | 1,150 | 40.7 | 52.7 | 82.2 | 94.6 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 1,326 | 1,763 | 1,967 | 2,043 | 27.1 | 54.4 | 90.4 | 96.0 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 1,138 | 1,161 | 1,308 | 1,262 | 43.3 | 51.6 | 72.9 | 95.6 |
| Yangang-do | 314 | 406 | 601 | 693 | 24.2 | 38.5 | 66.2 | 89.4 |
| Kaesong City | 49 | 72 | 233 | 210 | 6.4 | 15.8 | 76.7 | 94.6 |

(42)
Size of Agricultural Cooperatives
 (As of Year End)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 10,098 | 12,132 | 15,825 | 16,032 |
| Up to 30 Families | 5,756 | 4,719 | 3,647 | 2,451 |
| 31 - 50 Families | 2,797 | 4,200 | 5,226 | 4,583 |
| 51 - 100 Families | 1,323 | 2,839 | 5,602 | 6,763 |
| 101 - 200 Families | 222 | 354 | 1,247 | 2,064 |
| 201 - 300 Families | - | 20 | 103 | 137 |
| 301 and More Families | - | - | - | 34 |

(43)
Proportion of Agricultural Cooperatives
by Size (%)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Up to 30 Families | 57.0 | 38.9 | 23.0 | 15.3 |
| 31 - 50 Families | 27.7 | 34.6 | 33.0 | 28.6 |
| 51 - 100 Families | 13.1 | 23.4 | 35.4 | 42.2 |
| 101 - 200 Families | 2.2 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 12.9 |
| 201 - 300 Families | - | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 301 and More Families | - | - | - | 0.2 |

(44)
Agricultural Cooperatives in 1957 as Classified by
Size and Provinces (3)

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>In Terms of Farm Familie</u> | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>To 30</u> | <u>31-50</u> | <u>51-100</u> | <u>101-200</u> | <u>201-300</u> | <u>301 plus</u> |
| Total | 100 | 15.3 | 28.6 | 42.2 | 12.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| P'yongyang | 100 | 17.3 | 30.9 | 39.5 | 12.3 | - | - |
| P'yongan-namdo | 100 | 11.0 | 26.3 | 47.2 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 100 | 12.0 | 23.2 | 46.0 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Chagang-do | 100 | 21.1 | 33.6 | 36.4 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 100 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 49.9 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 100 | 21.2 | 34.7 | 35.6 | 8.1 | 0.4 | - |
| Kangwon-do | 100 | 13.0 | 28.6 | 45.6 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 100 | 15.4 | 31.3 | 40.0 | 11.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 100 | 24.1 | 29.6 | 33.8 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Yanggang-do | 100 | 35.8 | 37.5 | 24.1 | 2.6 | - | - |
| Kaesong City | 100 | 10.5 | 30.5 | 43.3 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |

(45)

State Agricultural-Livestock Farms (Kukka Nongmukjang) and
Machine Tractor Stations (MTS)
 (as of Yearend)

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| State Agricultural-Livestock Farms | each | 37 | 213 | 231 | 188 | 165 |
| State-Operated Agricultural-Livestock Farms (Kukyang Nongmukjang) | each | 37 | 37 | 53 | 49 | 53 |
| Provincial (Toyong) Agricultural-Livestock Farms | each | - | 176 | 173 | 139 | 112 |
| Arable Area Under State Enterprises | 1,000 chongbo | 8 | 57 | 68 | 71 | 64 |
| State-Operated Agricultural-Livestock Farms | " | 8 | 33 | 45 | 40 | 41 |
| Provincial Agricultural-Livestock Farms | " | - | 19 | 19 | 23 | 14 |
| Machine Tractor Stations | each | - | 15 | 16 | 48 | 50 |
| No of Tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower) | each | - | 764 | 800 | 2,561 | 2,554 |
| No Operated by MTS | each | - | 500 | 515 | 2,072 | 2,092 |
| Area Tilled by MTS | 1,000 chongbo | - | 95 | 162 | 487 | 854 |

Note: Arable land area under State enterprises includes that under the large-scale subsidiary enterprises of State organs and State-operated nurseries.

(46)
Increase in Total Value of Agricultural Output (%)
 (1) 1946=100

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 151 | 115 | 157 | 198 |
| Agricultural Output | 100 | 147 | 113 | 153 | 183 |
| Food Grains | 100 | 141 | 125 | 152 | 170 |
| Fruits | 100 | 72 | 52 | 55 | 150 |
| Livestock Output | 100 | 185 | 131 | 222 | 337 |
| Sericultural Output | 100 | 293 | 177 | 299 | 467 |

(2) 1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 76 | 84 | 87 | 107 | 131 |
| Agricultural Output | 100 | 77 | 83 | 87 | 105 | 125 |
| Food Grains | 100 | 88 | 85 | 88 | 108 | 120 |
| Fruits | 100 | 72 | 54 | 97 | 76 | 208 |
| Livestock Output | 100 | 71 | 88 | 86 | 120 | 182 |
| Sericultural Output | 100 | 61 | 79 | 77 | 102 | 160 |

(3) 1953=100

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 110 | 114 | 140 | 173 |
| Agricultural Output | 100 | 108 | 113 | 136 | 163 |
| Food Grains | 100 | 96 | 100 | 127 | 137 |
| Fruits | 100 | 75 | 135 | 105 | 288 |
| Livestock Output | 100 | 124 | 120 | 169 | 256 |
| Sericultural Output | 100 | 130 | 127 | 169 | 264 |

(47)

Proportion of Total Value of Agricultural Output
Accounted for by Individual Sectors (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Agricultural Output | 90.8 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 86.8 | 83.9 |
| Food Grains | 56.4 | 52.8 | 61.3 | 53.4 | 48.4 |
| Fruits | 5.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| Livestock Output | 8.5 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 14.4 |
| Sericultural Output | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Others | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

(48)

Proportion of Total Value of Agricultural Output
Accounted for by Individual Forms of Economy (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value of Agricultural Output | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Socialist Economy | - | 3.2 | 3.0 | 73.9 | 88.2 |
| State Enterprises | - | 3.2 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | - | - | 64.5 | 77.9 |
| Petty Mercantile Economy | 94.4 | 91.4 | 90.1 | 25.8 | 11.8 |
| Private Capitalist Economy | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | |

(49)
Area Sown (1,000 Chongbo)

| | 1944 North Korea | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Area | 2321 | 1934 | 2242 | 2356 | 2386 | 2101 | 2253 | 2295 | 2337 | 2325 | 2413 | 2555 |
| Food Grains | 1996 | 1670 | 2013 | 2127 | 2112 | 1904 | 2062 | 2103 | 2111 | 2099 | 2165 | 2255 |
| Paddy Rice | 400 | 308 | 420 | 444 | 382 | 380 | 406 | 432 | 452 | 455 | 493 | 500 |
| Dry Field Food Grains | 1596 | 1282 | 1593 | 1683 | 1730 | 1524 | 1656 | 1671 | 1659 | 1644 | 1672 | 1755 |
| Corn | 173 | 174 | 239 | 275 | 282 | 249 | 247 | 241 | 236 | 335 | 608 | 759 |
| Wheat & Barley | 306 | 185 | 235 | 282 | 309 | 232 | 291 | 283 | 274 | 319 | 290 | 248 |
| Foxtail Millet | 434 | 396 | 385 | 366 | 369 | 346 | 357 | 401 | 365 | 310 | 171 | 82 |
| Broomcorn Millet | 68 | 61 | 74 | 58 | 65 | 76 | 85 | 87 | 84 | 83 | 54 | 37 |
| Soybeans | 332 | 245 | 352 | 337 | 322 | 355 | 353 | 340 | 352 | 308 | 340 | 391 |
| Industrial Crops | 129 | 79 | 74 | 73 | 107 | 79 | 56 | 54 | 62 | 44 | 41 | 54 |
| Vegetables | 57 | 72 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 32 | 47 | 40 | 71 | 74 | 72 | 77 |
| Tubers | 139 | 113 | 110 | 112 | 120 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 92 | 122 | 159 |
| Potatoes | 121 | 100 | 96 | 99 | 104 | 77 | 80 | 78 | 74 | 80 | 104 | 136 |
| Fodder Crops | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 10 |

(50)
Increase In Sown Area (%)

| | 1946 | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1957 | 1957 1946 | 1957 1946 | 1957 1953 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Area Sown | 100 | 123 | 119 | 125 | 132 | 110 | 107 | 111 |
| Food Grains | 100 | 127 | 128 | 130 | 135 | 113 | 107 | 107 |
| Paddy Rice | 100 | 99 | 111 | 127 | 129 | 125 | 131 | 116 |
| Dry Field Food Grains | 100 | 135 | 130 | 130 | 138 | 110 | 101 | 105 |
| Corn | 100 | 162 | 138 | 349 | 436 | 439 | 269 | 315 |
| Wheat & Barley | 100 | 167 | 153 | 157 | 134 | 81 | 80 | 89 |
| Foxtail Millet | 100 | 93 | 90 | 43 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 20 |
| Broomcorn Millet | 100 | 106 | 142 | 87 | 61 | 55 | 58 | 43 |
| Soybeans | 100 | 131 | 139 | 139 | 159 | 118 | 121 | 115 |
| Industrial Crops | 100 | 135 | 68 | 51 | 69 | 42 | 51 | 102 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 63 | 67 | 100 | 107 | 135 | 158 | 160 |
| Tubers | 100 | 106 | 76 | 108 | 140 | 115 | 133 | 185 |
| Potatoes | 100 | 104 | 78 | 104 | 136 | 112 | 130 | 173 |

(51)
Classification of Sown Areas According to Individual
Form of Enterprises (in 1,000 Chongbo)

| | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Sown Area | 2,325 | 2,413 | 2,555 |
| State Enterprises | 107 | 111 | 116 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 1,021 | 1,558 | 2,085 |
| Private Farmers | 1,197 | 744 | 354 |
| Food Grains | 2,099 | 2,165 | 2,255 |
| State Enterprises | 69 | 74 | 79 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 937 | 1,413 | 1,871 |
| Private Farmers | 1,093 | 673 | 305 |
| Industrial Crops | 44 | 41 | 54 |
| State Enterprises | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 21 | 28 | 45 |
| Private Farmers | 22 | 12 | 7 |
| Vegetables | 74 | 72 | 77 |
| State Enterprises | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 29 | 40 | 42 |
| Private Farmers | 30 | 19 | 23 |
| Tubers | 92 | 122 | 159 |
| State Enterprises | 10 | 13 | 17 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 31 | 69 | 115 |
| Private Farmers | 51 | 40 | 27 |
| Fodder Crops | 16 | 13 | 10 |
| State Enterprises | 12 | 10 | 7 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Private Farmers | 1 | - | - |

Note: Included in State enterprises are the sown areas of State-operated and provincial agricultural-livestock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and subsidiary enterprises of workers and office workers; included in cooperative enterprises are the sown areas of agricultural cooperative joint enterprises and the lots operated by individual cooperative members

(52)
Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by Individual
Form of Enterprises (%)

| | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Sown Area | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 43.9 | 64.5 | 81.6 |
| Private Farmers | 51.5 | 30.9 | 13.8 |
| Food Grains | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 44.6 | 65.5 | 83.0 |
| Private Farmers | 52.1 | 31.1 | 13.5 |
| Industrial Crops | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 49.1 | 68.3 | 83.1 |
| Private Farmers | 49.2 | 29.5 | 14.0 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 20.3 | 17.6 | 15.7 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 38.6 | 55.6 | 67.3 |
| Private Farmers | 41.1 | 26.8 | 17.0 |
| Tubers | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.5 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 33.3 | 56.3 | 72.3 |
| Private Farmers | 55.6 | 32.8 | 17.2 |
| Fodder Crops | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 72.7 | 78.8 | 68.6 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 22.6 | 19.1 | 29.5 |
| Private Farmers | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |

(53)
Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by
Individual Crops (%)

| | 1944 North Korea | 1946 | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total Sown Area | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Food Grains | 86.0 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 91.7 | 89.7 | 88.3 |
| Paddy Rice | 17.3 | 20.1 | 16.0 | 18.9 | 20.4 | 19.7 |
| Dry Field Food Grains | 68.7 | 66.2 | 72.5 | 72.8 | 69.3 | 68.6 |
| Corn | 7.4 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 25.2 | 29.7 |
| Wheat and Barley | 13.2 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 9.7 |
| Foxtail Millet | 18.7 | 20.5 | 15.5 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 3.1 |
| Broomcorn Millet | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Soybeans | 14.3 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 15.3 |
| Industrial Crops | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Vegetables | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Tubers | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.2 |
| Potatoes | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| Fodder Crops | - | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

(54)
Area Sown with Food Grains in Provinces (in 1,000
chongbo)

| | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1957 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Sown Area | 2,112 | 2,103 | 2,165 | 2,255 |
| P'yongyang City | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 389 | 394 | 414 | 423 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 321 | 321 | 310 | 323 |
| Chagang-do | 142 | 142 | 144 | 149 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 253 | 346 | 376 | 393 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 254 | 263 | 273 | 283 |

[Cont'd]

Table (54) Cont'd

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kangwon-do | 270 | 132 | 167 | 194 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 209 | 216 | 203 | 209 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 181 | 184 | 181 | 187 |
| Yanggang-do | 86 | 79 | 69 | 65 |
| Kaesong City | - | 18 | 21 | 21 |

(55)

Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by Provinces (%)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 18.8 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 15.2 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Chagang-do | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 12.0 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Kangwon-do | 12.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| Yanggang-do | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Kaesong City | - | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

(56)

Areas Sown with Paddy Rice in Provinces
(in 1,000 chongbo)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 382 | 432 | 493 | 500 |
| P'yongyang City | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 68 | 76 | 96 | 100 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 84 | 84 | 88 | 88 |
| Chagang-do | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 44 | 113 | 127 | 128 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 17 | 25 | 31 | 33 |
| Kangwon-do | 68 | 26 | 36 | 37 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 58 | 58 | 61 | 62 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 27 | 27 | 29 | 27 |
| Yanggang-do | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kaesong City | - | 9 | 10 | 10 |

(57)
Proportion of Area Sown with Paddy Rice Accounted
for by Individual Provinces (3)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 17.8 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 20.0 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 22.0 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 17.6 |
| Chagang-do | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 11.6 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Kangwon-do | 17.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 15.2 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Yanggang-do | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kaesong City | - | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |

(58)
Area Sown with Corn in Provinces
(in 1,000 Chongbo)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 282 | 241 | 603 | 759 |
| P'yongyang City | (0.4) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 44 | 48 | 147 | 165 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 98 | 77 | 107 | 116 |
| Chagang-do | 50 | 47 | 62 | 74 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 3 | 3 | 66 | 96 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 41 | 22 | 88 | 102 |
| Kangwon-do | 24 | 18 | 51 | 70 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 10 | 12 | 50 | 64 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 7 | 9 | 28 | 59 |
| Yanggang-do | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | (0.3) | 2 |

(59)
Proportion of Area Sown with Corn Accounted for
by Individual Provinces (%)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| P'yongyang City | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 15.5 | 19.7 | 24.1 | 21.7 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 34.9 | 32.1 | 17.6 | 15.4 |
| Chagang-do | 17.9 | 19.6 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 12.7 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 14.4 | 9.1 | 14.4 | 13.5 |
| Kangwon-do | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 3.4 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 7.7 |
| Yanggang-do | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | - | 0.2 |

(50)
Total Output of Agricultural Produce (in 1,000 tons)

| | 1944 North Korea | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Food Grains | 2417 | 1898 | 2069 | 2668 | 2654 | 2260 | 2450 | 2327 | 2230 | 2340 | 2873 | 3201 |
| Paddy Rice | 1008 | 1052 | 1101 | 1350 | 1158 | 935 | 1085 | 1229 | 1025 | 1242 | 1392 | 1459 |
| Corn | 116 | 156 | 193 | 333 | 375 | 357 | 346 | 224 | 307 | 361 | 760 | 1130 |
| Wheat and Barley | 250 | 84 | 131 | 153 | 212 | 152 | 191 | 162 | 196 | 197 | 183 | 164 |
| Foxtail Millet | 533 | 257 | 235 | 329 | 394 | 321 | 375 | 268 | 273 | 222 | 117 | 58 |
| Broomcorn Millet | 96 | 61 | 69 | 91 | 103 | 118 | 123 | 37 | 87 | 95 | 71 | 58 |
| Soybeans | 208 | 143 | 180 | 195 | 191 | 245 | 166 | 208 | 196 | 128 | 230 | 206 |
| Tobacco | 9 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 13 |
| Vegetables | 295 | 623 | 395 | 624 | 797 | 522 | 582 | 466 | 833 | 954 | 1049 | 1249 |
| Tubers | 775 | 492 | 544 | 697 | 782 | 582 | 581 | 412 | 647 | 619 | 948 | 1186 |
| Potatoes | 661 | 424 | 444 | 553 | 616 | 520 | 526 | 344 | 500 | 512 | 761 | 965 |
| Fodder Crops | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 42 | 64 | 72 | 81 |

(61)
Increase in Total Output of Agricultural Produce

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1944</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Food Grains | 100 | 140 | 123 | 151 | 169 | 132 | 121 | 138 |
| Paddy Rice | 100 | 110 | 117 | 132 | 139 | 145 | 126 | 119 |
| Corn | 100 | 240 | 144 | 487 | 724 | 974 | 301 | 505 |
| Wheat and Barley | 100 | 252 | 193 | 218 | 195 | 66 | 77 | 101 |
| Foxtail Millet | 100 | 153 | 104 | 46 | 23 | 11 | 15 | 22 |
| Broomcorn Millet | 100 | 159 | 143 | 116 | 95 | 60 | 56 | 67 |
| Soybeans | 100 | 134 | 146 | 161 | 143 | 99 | 107 | 99 |
| Tobacco | 100 | 500 | 100 | 600 | 650 | 144 | 130 | 650 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 128 | 75 | 168 | 201 | 423 | 157 | 268 |
| Tubers | 100 | 159 | 84 | 193 | 241 | 153 | 152 | 288 |
| Potatoes | 100 | 145 | 81 | 180 | 223 | 146 | 157 | 281 |
| Fodder Crops | - | - | 100 | 424 | 477 | - | 1157 | 477 |

(62)
Output of Food Grains in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 2,654 | 2,327 | 2,873 | 3,201 |
| P'yongyang City | 11 | 11 | 17 | 19 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 508 | 462 | 625 | 717 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 560 | 449 | 523 | 593 |
| Chagang-do | 121 | 117 | 164 | 159 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 373 | 530 | 525 | 615 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 245 | 242 | 307 | 340 |
| Kangwon-do | 294 | 99 | 167 | 209 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 299 | 217 | 318 | 298 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 181 | 129 | 135 | 162 |
| Yanggang-do | 57 | 40 | 53 | 45 |
| Kaesong City | - | 31 | 39 | 44 |

(63)
Output of Paddy Rice in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 1,158 | 1,229 | 1,392 | 1,459 |
| P'yongyang City | 5 | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 198 | 216 | 291 | 335 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 282 | 255 | 275 | 293 |
| Chagang-do | 25 | 28 | 28 | 21 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 165 | 361 | 341 | 356 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 48 | 84 | 94 | 92 |
| Kangwon-do | 167 | 55 | 83 | 86 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 182 | 141 | 190 | 174 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 80 | 52 | 44 | 53 |
| Yanggang-do | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Kaesong City | - | 26 | 30 | 33 |

(64)
Output of Corn in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 375 | 224 | 760 | 1,130 |
| P'yongyang City | (0.5) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 59 | 44 | 190 | 270 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 154 | 83 | 165 | 223 |
| Changang-do | 51 | 45 | 87 | 104 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 4 | 2 | 55 | 154 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 54 | 20 | 100 | 149 |
| Kangwon-do | 24 | 11 | 44 | 83 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 14 | 3 | 55 | 78 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 9 | 6 | 23 | 53 |
| Yanggang-do | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | (0.4) | 3 |

(65)
Average Per Chongbo Output of Principal Produce
(in kilograms)

| | 1944 | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | North | | | | |
| | Korea | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> |
| Paddy Rice | 2,516 | 2,712 | 2,624 | 3,043 | 3,031 |
| Corn | 674 | 898 | 809 | 1,210 | 1,331 |
| Vegetables | 5,196 | 8,673 | 8,674 | 14,179 | 17,500 |
| Potatoes | 5,466 | 4,239 | 4,611 | 5,573 | 5,917 |

 2nd Half of Table

| | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paddy Rice | 2,451 | 2,573 | 2,844 | 2,268 | 2,729 | 2,823 | 2,915 |
| Corn | 1,434 | 1,401 | 927 | 1,300 | 1,075 | 1,249 | 1,489 |
| Vegetables | 16,171 | 12,410 | 9,708 | 11,611 | 12,924 | 14,632 | 16,323 |
| Potatoes | 6,775 | 5,521 | 4,392 | 6,741 | 6,362 | 7,316 | 7,110 |

(66)
Average Per Chongbo Output of Paddy Rice in Provinces
 (in kilograms)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average on Total Output | 3,031 | 2,844 | 2,823 | 2,915 |
| P'yongyang City | 3,216 | 3,192 | 3,719 | 3,686 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 2,899 | 2,831 | 3,020 | 3,343 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 3,360 | 3,038 | 3,143 | 3,322 |
| Chagang-do | 2,600 | 2,837 | 2,831 | 2,177 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 3,754 | 3,202 | 2,690 | 2,777 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 2,799 | 3,356 | 3,000 | 2,818 |
| Kangwon-do | 2,452 | 2,125 | 2,322 | 2,359 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 3,148 | 2,441 | 3,103 | 2,811 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 2,918 | 1,863 | 1,506 | 1,957 |
| Yanggang-do | 2,060 | 2,855 | 2,461 | 1,455 |
| Kaesong City | - | 2,871 | 2,985 | 3,182 |

(67)
Average Per Chongbo Output of Corn in Provinces
 (in kilograms)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average on Total Output | 1,331 | 927 | 1,249 | 1,489 |
| P'yongyang City | 1,252 | 884 | 1,805 | 1,823 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 1,344 | 930 | 1,350 | 1,642 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1,570 | 1,078 | 1,535 | 1,919 |
| Chagang-do | 1,018 | 945 | 1,388 | 1,398 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 1,243 | 815 | 982 | 1,593 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,329 | 923 | 1,143 | 1,454 |
| Kangwon-do | 967 | 580 | 850 | 1,172 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 1,476 | 639 | 1,304 | 1,226 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 1,298 | 706 | 834 | 899 |
| Yanggang-do | 1,295 | 850 | 1,405 | 1,212 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | 1,214 | 1,675 |

(58)

Area of Fruit Farms and Output of Fruit

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1944</u> <u>North</u> <u>Korea</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Area in Fruit Trees | chongbo | 24,875 | 25,173 | 20,626 | 15,697 | 13,521 | 13,699 |
| Apple Trees Only | chongbo | 23,307 | 23,586 | 18,297 | 13,292 | 11,050 | 10,998 |
| Total Area Actually Yielding Fruit | chongbo | 16,416 | 16,615 | 15,590 | 12,484 | 10,624 | 10,329 |
| Yielding Apples Only | chongbo | 15,243 | 15,428 | 13,852 | 10,459 | 8,700 | 8,384 |
| Output of Fruit | ton | 74,729 | 74,083 | 53,903 | 38,820 | 46,367 | 11,528 |
| Apples | ton | 68,281 | 68,971 | 47,293 | 34,056 | 38,232 | 102,748 |
| Pears | ton | 2,790 | 2,212 | 3,182 | 2,224 | 4,599 | 5,538 |
| Peaches | ton | 3,060 | 2,426 | 2,877 | 1,457 | 1,436 | 1,797 |
| Grapes | ton | 275 | 218 | 144 | 162 | 121 | 163 |
| Per Chongbo Output of Apples | kg | 4,479 | 4,471 | 3,414 | 3,256 | 4,394 | 12,255 |

(69)
Area Planted with Apple Trees in Each Province
 (Unit: chongbo)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 13,292 | 11,059 | 10,998 |
| P'yongyang City | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 2,835 | 2,251 | 2,272 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 640 | 716 | 813 |
| Chagang-do | - | 4 | 9 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 2,236 | 2,177 | 2,151 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,161 | 804 | 749 |
| Kangwon-do | 682 | 622 | 609 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 5,017 | 3,913 | 3,827 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 663 | 536 | 538 |
| Yanggang-do | - | - | - |
| Kaesong City | 55 | 33 | 25 |

(70)
Output of Apples by Each Province (in tons)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 34,056 | 38,232 | 102,748 |
| P'yongyang City | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 8,959 | 7,620 | 14,634 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1,734 | 1,964 | 2,705 |
| Chagang-do | - | - | - |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 6,031 | 5,088 | 16,134 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 3,518 | 3,192 | 5,420 |
| Kangwon-do | 2,579 | 1,121 | 6,185 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 9,831 | 17,099 | 52,911 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 1,386 | 2,117 | 4,723 |
| Yanggang-do | - | - | - |
| Kaesong City | 13 | 30 | 33 |

(71)
Area of Mulberry Fields and Cocoon Output

| | Unit | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Area of Mulberry Fields | chongbo | 30,381 | 10,378 | 7,616 | 13,958 | 21,909 |
| Actual Mulberry Fields | chongbo | 9,858 | 2,913 | 4,773 | 9,524 | 16,474 |
| Output of Cocoons | ton | 1,881 | 5,582 | 3,270 | 4,186 | 5,822 |
| Domestic Cocoonery | ton | 1,881 | 5,564 | 3,231 | 3,646 | 4,102 |
| Tussah Cocoonery | ton | - | 18 | 39 | 540 | 1,720 |

(72)
Area of Mulberry Fields in Each Province (in chongbo)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 10,378 | 7,616 | 13,958 | 21,909 |
| P'yongyang City | - | 1 | 7 | 10 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 1,728 | 958 | 2,538 | 4,400 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 1,429 | 1,431 | 3,067 | 5,085 |
| Chagang-do | 426 | 259 | 829 | 1,115 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 505 | 766 | 1,288 | 1,823 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,028 | 1,170 | 1,765 | 2,636 |
| Kangwon-do | 2,853 | 601 | 890 | 1,234 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 1,730 | 1,600 | 2,425 | 4,084 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 491 | 654 | 1,015 | 1,323 |
| Yanggang-do | 188 | 168 | 75 | 89 |
| Kaesong City | - | 8 | 59 | 110 |

(73)
Cocoon Output in Each Province (in tons)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 5,582 | 3,270 | 4,186 | 5,822 |
| P'yongyang City | - | - | - | - |
| P'yongan-namdo | 1,128 | 792 | 776 | 1,037 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 846 | 674 | 922 | 1,269 |
| Chagang-do | 360 | 244 | 498 | 530 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 206 | 116 | 203 | 365 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 686 | 293 | 405 | 541 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,173 | 195 | 450 | 662 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 1,034 | 812 | 701 | 1,022 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 115 | 130 | 90 | 174 |
| Yanggang-do | 34 | 13 | 139 | 220 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | 2 | 2 |

(74)
Number of Livestock
 (As of yearend; in head)

| | <u>1944</u> (North Korea) | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Milk Cows | 1,391 | 766 | 959 | 444 | 637 | 1,205 | 2,851 |
| Korean Cattle | 755,100 | 470,978 | 786,765 | 545,504 | 503,761 | 483,619 | 566,303 |
| Horse | 15,799 | 9,628 | 8,787 | 3,367 | 6,367 | 15,028 | 12,416 |
| Sheep and Goats | 30,377 | 6,913 | 12,696 | 12,044 | 25,286 | 87,516 | 121,651 |
| Hogs | 385,147 | 219,847 | 659,645 | 308,843 | 542,725 | 710,314 | 1,339,351 |

(75)
Increase in Number of Livestock (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1944</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Milk Cows | 100 | 125 | 58 | 83 | 157 | 372 | 205 | 297 | 448 |
| Korean Cattle | 100 | 167 | 116 | 107 | 103 | 120 | 75 | 72 | 112 |
| Horse | 100 | 91 | 35 | 66 | 156 | 129 | 79 | 141 | 195 |
| Sheep and Goats | 100 | 184 | 174 | 366 | 1,266 | 1,760 | 400 | 958 | 481 |
| Hogs | 100 | 300 | 140 | 247 | 323 | 609 | 348 | 203 | 247 |

(76)
Number of Livestock Raised by Individual Forms
of Enterprises
 (As of yearend; in head)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Milk Cows | 637 | 706 | 1,205 | 2,851 |
| State Enterprises | 616 | 687 | 1,089 | 2,561 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | 3 | 102 | 292 |
| Private Farmers | 21 | 16 | 14 | 8 |
| Korean Cattle | 503,761 | 447,616 | 483,619 | 566,303 |
| State Enterprises | 38,316 | 37,610 | 36,831 | 40,671 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 1,027 | 125,933 | 322,948 | 479,440 |
| Private Farmers | 464,418 | 284,073 | 123,840 | 46,192 |
| Sheep and Goats | 25,286 | 41,715 | 87,516 | 121,651 |
| State Enterprises | 22,261 | 37,975 | 23,750 | 33,612 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 62 | 937 | 59,260 | 83,438 |
| Private Farmers | 2,963 | 2,803 | 4,506 | 4,601 |
| Hogs | 542,725 | 630,137 | 710,314 | 1,339,351 |
| State Enterprises | 135,046 | 178,780 | 139,882 | 262,475 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 3,765 | 158,218 | 423,633 | 983,614 |
| Private Farmers | 403,914 | 293,139 | 146,799 | 93,262 |

Note: Included in State enterprises are animals raised by State-operated and provincial agricultural-livestock farms and those raised by State organs and workers and office workers as subsidiary enterprises.

(77)
Proportion of Livestock Accounted for by
Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Milk Cows | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 96.7 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 90.4 | 89.8 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | - | 0.4 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 0.9 |
| Private Farmers | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Korean Cattle | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 0.2 | 28.1 | 37.7 | 66.8 | 84.7 |
| Private Farmers | 92.2 | 63.5 | 53.8 | 25.6 | 8.1 |
| Sheep and Goats | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 88.0 | 91.0 | 82.3 | 27.1 | 27.6 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 0.3 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 67.7 | 68.6 |
| Private Farmers | 11.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| Hogs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State Enterprises | 24.9 | 28.4 | 34.7 | 19.7 | 19.6 |
| Cooperative Enterprises | 0.7 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 59.6 | 73.4 |
| Private Farmers | 74.4 | 46.5 | 34.0 | 20.7 | 7.0 |

(78)
Number of Livestock in Each Province (as of yearend;
in head)

(1) Korean Cattle

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 786,765 | 503,761 | 483,619 | 566,303 |
| P'yongyang City | 3,801 | 2,511 | 2,208 | 2,386 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 121,119 | 74,098 | 74,989 | 88,423 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 112,052 | 77,431 | 73,327 | 85,609 |
| Chagang-do | 81,445 | 57,035 | 53,091 | 58,702 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 62,562 | 45,600 | 44,972 | 57,930 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 57,496 | 40,884 | 42,234 | 50,936 |
| Kangwon-do | 110,830 | 38,123 | 39,135 | 45,684 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 104,732 | 66,360 | 59,982 | 70,654 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 88,482 | 61,168 | 57,939 | 66,143 |
| Yanggang-do | 44,246 | 33,506 | 29,688 | 34,203 |
| Kaesong City | - | 6,995 | 5,244 | 5,633 |

(2) Sheep and Goats

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total | 12,696 | 25,286 | 87,516 | 121,651 |
| P'yongyang City | - | 164 | 473 | 832 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 903 | 1,435 | 4,611 | 5,624 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 614 | 613 | 4,919 | 4,797 |
| Chagang-do | 185 | 935 | 6,914 | 7,666 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | - | 107 | 1,514 | 1,798 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,087 | 243 | 3,595 | 3,519 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,523 | 457 | 5,997 | 5,747 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 2,362 | 3,909 | 14,097 | 18,140 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 2,907 | 10,518 | 32,388 | 49,400 |
| Yanggang-do | 3,115 | 6,905 | 12,943 | 24,090 |
| Kaesong City | - | - | 60 | 38 |

[Cont'd]

(3) Hogs

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 659,645 | 542,725 | 710,314 | 1,339,351 |
| P'yongyang City | 15,586 | 7,677 | 7,035 | 15,021 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 112,913 | 94,952 | 112,609 | 225,300 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 75,607 | 135,948 | 144,877 | 252,920 |
| Chagang-do | 54,227 | 80,366 | 83,983 | 135,216 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 51,672 | 23,836 | 60,917 | 142,476 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 38,272 | 20,249 | 57,340 | 130,758 |
| Kangwon-do | 46,915 | 20,647 | 36,787 | 78,727 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 79,772 | 46,009 | 57,069 | 135,740 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 140,720 | 71,542 | 94,609 | 143,803 |
| Yanggang-do | 43,961 | 39,040 | 47,011 | 68,277 |
| Kaesong City | - | 2,459 | 7,877 | 11,113 |

(79)

Number of Livestock per 100 Chongbo of
Arable Land (As of yearend; in head)

| | <u>1944</u> <u>North</u> <u>Korea</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Korean Cattle | 38 | 25 | 40 | 26 | 25 | 30 |
| Hogs | 19 | 12 | 33 | 28 | 37 | 70 |

(80)

Indices of Economic Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives

| <u>Per Agricultural Cooperative</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of Farm Families | ea | 41 | 51 | 58 |
| Arable Land Area | chongbo | 71 | 83 | 97 |
| Output of Food Grains | ton | 95 | 134 | 167 |
| Cash Income | 1,000 won | 420 | 794 | 1,203 |

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

(81)

Capital Construction Investment in the People's Economy
(in 1,000,000 won at price levels as of 1 January 1950)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total State Investment | 6,660 | 24,831 | 29,349 | 26,402 | 27,136 |
| Productive Construction | 4,656 | 17,578 | 21,963 | 19,397 | 19,662 |
| Proportion of Productive Construction to Total (%) | 69.9 | 70.8 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 72.5 |
| Non-Productive Construction | 2,004 | 7,253 | 7,386 | 7,005 | 7,474 |
| Proportion of Non-Productive Construction to Total (%) | 30.1 | 29.2 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 27.5 |

Note: Figures for 1949 through 1956 include expenditures for large-scale repair work, but these expenditures are not included in the figures for 1957.

(82)

Content of the Capital Construction (in percentages
at the price levels of 1 January 1950)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Expenditure for Construction and Installation Work | 65.5 | 57.8 | 61.3 | 59.3 |
| Expenditure for Equipment and Facilities | 27.3 | 32.3 | 24.6 | 31.5 |
| Expenditure for Geological Exploration | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Others | 5.6 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 5.2 |

(83)

Classification of State Investment for Capital Construction
by Sectors of the People's Economy
(in 1,000,000 won at price levels of 1 Jan 1950)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 24,831 | 29,349 | 26,402 | 27,136 |
| Industry | 10,729 | 15,075 | 14,144 | 15,701 |
| Rural Economy | 1,584 | 3,092 | 2,767 | 1,395 |
| Transportation and Communication | 4,956 | 3,521 | 2,087 | 1,708 |
| Commerce and Social Services (Sahoe Kupyang) | 309 | 276 | 399 | 858 |
| Education and Cultural | 2,055 | 1,431 | 1,278 | 1,259 |
| Scientific Research | 67 | 145 | 126 | 153 |
| Health | 329 | 497 | 315 | 430 |
| Housing | 2,625 | 3,201 | 3,857 | 4,060 |
| Public Facilities (Konggong Kyongni) | 1,944 | 1,540 | 1,133 | 1,112 |
| Others | 233 | 571 | 296 | 460 |

(84)

Proportion of State Investment for Capital Construction
Accounted for by Individual Sectors of the
People's Economy (%)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Industry | 43.2 | 51.4 | 53.6 | 57.9 |
| Rural Economy | 6.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 5.1 |
| Transportation and Communication | 20.0 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 6.3 |
| Commerce and Social Services | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Education and Culture | 8.3 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Scientific Research | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Health | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Housing | 10.6 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Public Facilities | 7.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Others | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 |

(85)
Production Capacities Created through Capital
 Construction Between 1954 and 1957

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Electricity | 1,031,000 kva |
| Pig Iron | 190,000 tons/year |
| Steel | 207,000 tons/year |
| Steel Materials | 182,000 tons/year |
| Granulated Iron | 44,000 tons/year |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 290,000 tons/year |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 229,000 tons/year |
| Calcium Cyanamide | 53,000 tons/year |
| Carbide | 149 tons/year[sic 149,000?] |
| Caustic Soda | 14 tons/year[sic 14,000?] |
| Sulphuric Acid | 148 tons/year[sic 148,000?] |
| Cement | 800 tons/year[sic 800,000?] |
| Ordinary Bricks | 623,000,000 pieces/year |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 62,030 kilometers/year |
| Silk Textile Goods | 3,806 kilometers/year |
| Paper | 22,000 tons/year |

(86)
Housing Construction (in 1,000 square meters)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 4,279 | 2,932 | 3,067 | 2,946 |
| Built with State Funds | 1,564 | 1,494 | 1,259 | 1,544 |
| Built with Private Citizens' Own Funds | 2,715 | 1,438 | 1,808 | 1,402 |
| Urban Housing | 2,182 | 1,399 | 1,138 | 1,259 |
| Rural Housing | 2,097 | 1,533 | 1,929 | 1,687 |

Note: During the Three-Year Plan period, including the second half of 1953, housing with a total area of 13,400,000 square meters were built--6,100,000 square meters in the cities and 7,300,000 square meters in the rural areas. Of the total, houses built with State funds accounted for 5,100,000 square meters.

(87)

Increase in Volume of Freight Transport by Various Means
Transportation (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Freight Transport | 100 | 489 | 115 | 389 | 603 | 825 | 874 | 1104 | 226 | 284 |
| Rail Transport | 100 | 497 | 127 | 325 | 437 | 512 | 559 | 656 | 132 | 202 |
| Vehicle Transport | 100 | 527 | 57 | 959 | 2136 | 3782 | 3935 | 5962 | 951 | 622 |
| River and Sea Transport | 100 | 295 | 32 | 116 | 177 | 201 | 342 | 382 | 129 | 330 |

(88)

Increase in Freight Circulation (Hwanul
Sunhwan) by Various Means of Trans-
portation (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Freight Circulation | 100 | 507 | 103 | 302 | 409 | 581 | 652 | 776 | 153 | 257 |
| Rail Transport | 100 | 522 | 107 | 304 | 410 | 582 | 658 | 778 | 149 | 256 |
| Vehicle Transport | 100 | 386 | 72 | 716 | 1054 | 1535 | 1444 | 2106 | 545 | 294 |
| River and Sea Transport | 100 | 146 | 13 | 46 | 63 | 94 | 129 | 154 | 106 | 336 |

(89)
Proportion of Freight Circulation Accounted for by
Individual Means of Transportation (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Freight Circulation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Rail Transport | 95.2 | 98.0 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 95.3 |
| Vehicle Transport | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| River and Sea Transport | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Others | - | - | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

(90)
Increase in Passenger Circulation by Various
Means of Transportation (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 100 | 250 | 9 | 72 | 233 | 277 | 275 | 312 | 125 | 431 |
| Rail | 100 | 237 | 9 | 69 | 210 | 238 | 229 | 250 | 105 | 362 |
| Vehicle | - | 100 | - | 25 | 180 | 305 | 358 | 480 | 481 | 1938 |
| River and Sea | - | 100 | 57 | 43 | 71 | 157 | 229 | 343 | 329 | 800 |

(91)
Proportion of Passenger Circulation Accounted for
by Individual Means of Transportation (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Passenger Circulation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Rail | 100 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 83.2 | 80.1 |
| Vehicle | - | 4.9 | 4.2 | 16.0 | 19.0 |
| River and Sea | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Air | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.1 |

(92)

Basic Indices of Rail Transport

| <u>Indices and Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Volume of freight Transport, <u>Unit:1,000 tons</u> | 3273 | 8276 | 11703 | 16255 | 11269 | 4142 | 5785 | 10625 | 14304 | 16756 | 18281 | 21455 |
| Freight Cir- culation, <u>Unit:1,000,000 ton/km</u> | 652 | 1491 | 2586 | 3405 | 2478 | 697 | 884 | 1980 | 2675 | 3792 | 4288 | 5072 |
| Passengers Served, <u>Unit:1,000</u> | 22123 | 31415 | 33074 | 37339 | 22861 | 1172 | 1400 | 7765 | 22038 | 31127 | 36853 | 43529 |
| Passenger Circulation <u>Unit:1,000,000 person/km</u> | 951 | 2034 | 2031 | 2253 | 1374 | 83 | 114 | 656 | 1994 | 2264 | 2179 | 2374 |

(93)
Indices on Utilization of Railroad Rolling Stock

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No of Days per Freight Car Turnaround | 24-hr | 10.6 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Average Running Distance of Locomotives per 24 Hours | km | 111.1 | 207.6 | 151.9 | 204.8 | 228.5 | 233.6 | 244.0 |
| Technical Speed of Trains | km/hr | - | 24.3 | 22.5 | 24 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| Business Speed of Trains | km/hr | - | 17.1 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 20.3 |
| Average Gross Weight of Cargo Trains | tons | - | - | - | 551 | 629 | 628 | 659 |

(94)
Proportion of Total Volume of Freight Transport
Accounted for by Principal Cargos (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Coal | 34.6 | 31.1 | 13.5 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| Ores | 6.7 | 8.7 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 9.6 |
| Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals | - | 2.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Lumber | 6.8 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 |
| Building Materials | - | 14.9 | 10.6 | 17.9 | 19.3 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 5.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Crops | 7.9 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Salt | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Others | 35.9 | 23.6 | 47.0 | 27.4 | 23.5 |

(95)
Average Running Distance per Ton of Cargo in
Rail Transport (in kilometers)

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average of Total Volume of Freight Transport | 187.0 | 225.5 | 234.6 | 236.4 |
| Coal | 189.9 | 233.2 | 230.6 | 235.3 |
| Ores | 285.0 | 315.1 | 301.6 | 255.5 |
| Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals | 202.3 | 338.9 | 353.3 | 372.9 |
| Lumber | 280.8 | 342.1 | 315.1 | 335.7 |
| Cement | 243.7 | 215.0 | 188.5 | 289.4 |
| Bricks and Roofing Tiles | 162.6 | 156.4 | 151.8 | 126.0 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 242.9 | 259.1 | 293.5 | 316.8 |
| Crops | 256.0 | 289.9 | 234.9 | 240.7 |
| Salt | 262.2 | 326.1 | 307.8 | 288.5 |

(96)
Basic Indices of Vehicle Transport

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Extension of Highways <u>Unit: [km?]</u> | 13309 | 13378 | 13529 | 13549 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19631 | 19631 |
| Volume of Freight Transport <u>Unit: 1,000</u> <u>ton/km[stio]</u> | 233 | 637 | 397 | 1461 | 1135 | 133 | 676 | 2234 | 4976 | 8812 | 9169 | 13891 |
| Freight Circulation <u>Unit: 1,000</u> <u>ton/km</u> | 3964 | 21136 | 24004 | 34633 | 27147 | 6411 | 44673 | 64140 | 94506 | 137669 | 129448 | 18978 |
| Passengers Served <u>Unit: 1,000</u> | - | - | - | 7646 | - | - | - | 2100 | 29875 | 51601 | 64759 | 94401 |
| Passenger Circulation <u>Unit: 1,000</u> <u>person/km</u> | - | - | - | 116332 | - | - | - | 29049 | 210936 | 357346 | 418858 | 562733 |

(97)
Basic Indices of River and Sea Transport

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Volume of Freight Transport Unit: 1,000 tons | 287 | 331 | 539 | 846 | 489 | 93 | 169 | 332 | 507 | 806 | 981 | 1095 |
| Freight Circulation Unit: 1,000 ton/nautical miles | 13202 | 14168 | 12522 | 18957 | 14358 | 1676 | 3420 | 5778 | 8081 | 12450 | 16480 | 20164 |
| Passengers Served Unit: 1,000 | - | 316 | 359 | 694 | 627 | 416 | 76 | 61 | 186 | 493 | 882 | 1280 |
| Passenger Circulation Unit: 1,000 person/nautical miles | - | 1688 | 2625 | 3945 | 3052 | 1991 | 2067 | 1612 | 2690 | 5725 | 8891 | 12993 |

| (98) <u>Communications</u> | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| No of Post Offices | each | 329 | 431 | 451 | 501 | 505 |
| Mail | 1,000 | 7248 | 43506 | 29399 | 44915 | 50416 |
| Parcel Post | 1,000 | 51 | 264 | 20 | 178 | 257 |
| Postal Money Orders | 1,000 | - | 242 | 125 | 360 | 491 |
| Periodicals Handled | 1,000 | - | 136054 | 140049 | 202168 | 213733 |
| Telegrams | 1,000 | 679 | 1161 | 812 | 848 | 942 |
| Long Distance Calls | 1,000 | 1913 | 4002 | 1818 | 7815 | 8215 |

COMMERCE

(99) Value of Retail Commodity Circulation of State and Cooperative Organs

(Including social services; in 1,000,000 won at current price levels of each year)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 18,101 | 39,880 | 44,555 | 50,349 | 61,395 | 92,196 |
| State Commerce | 8,885 | 19,090 | 23,553 | 27,797 | 34,143 | 45,937 |
| Cooperative Commerce | 9,216 | 20,790 | 21,002 | 22,552 | 27,252 | 46,259 |
| Share of State Commerce in Total (%) | 49 | 48 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 50 |
| Thru Retail Commerce | 17,180 | 36,886 | 41,025 | 45,112 | 56,009 | 85,216 |
| Thru social services | 921 | 3,194 | 3,530 | 5,237 | 5,386 | 6,980 |
| Share of Social Services in Total (%) | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 |

(100)
Increase in Total Value of Retail Commodity
Circulation (%) (including social services, and
at comparative prices)

(1) 1949=100

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 29 | 64 | 94 | 90 | 119 | 187 |
| State and Coop- erative Com- merce | 100 | 36 | 83 | 125 | 153 | 205 | 321 |
| State Commerce | 100 | 35 | 72 | 131 | 171 | 231 | 320 |
| Cooperative Commerce | 100 | 37 | 94 | 119 | 135 | 180 | 322 |
| Private Com- merce | 100 | 23 | 45 | 64 | 30 | 36 | 58 |

(2) 1953=100

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 147 | 132 | 173 | 272 |
| State and Cooperative Commerce | 100 | 172 | 209 | 281 | 440 |
| State Commerce | 100 | 193 | 243 | 323 | 454 |
| Cooperative Commerce | 100 | 153 | 178 | 238 | 426 |
| Private Commerce | 100 | 123 | 57 | 69 | 111 |

(101)
Value of Retail Commodity Circulation in Provinces
by Local Commerce and Consumer Cooperatives
 (including social services; in 1,000,000
 won at current price levels of each year)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 18,101 | 35,815 | 40,234 | 43,686 | 54,125 | 82,665 |
| P'yongyang City | 3,815 | 3,954 | 5,402 | 6,906 | 8,866 | 13,122 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 2,182 | 5,958 | 5,706 | 6,293 | 7,572 | 11,181 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 2,134 | 5,954 | 5,534 | 6,266 | 7,345 | 11,070 |
| Chagang-do | 625 | 2,563 | 2,707 | 2,508 | 3,123 | 4,693 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 1,138 | 2,219 | 3,143 | 3,720 | 4,491 | 7,250 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 1,100 | 2,093 | 2,445 | 2,827 | 3,325 | 5,134 |
| Kangwon-do | 1,888 | 2,807 | 2,926 | 3,142 | 3,727 | 5,721 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 2,499 | 4,633 | 5,502 | 5,273 | 6,816 | 10,491 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 2,224 | 4,118 | 5,088 | 4,756 | 5,979 | 9,284 |
| Yanggang-do | 496 | 1,104 | 1,210 | 1,143 | 1,662 | 2,789 |
| Kaesong City | - | 412 | 571 | 852 | 1219 | 1930 |

(102)
Increase in Value of Retail Commodity Circulation
in Provinces by Local Commerce and Consumer Coops (%)
 (including social services and at comparable prices)

| | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 288 | 439 |
| P'yongyang City | 217 | 631 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 323 | 357 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 327 | 354 |
| Chagang-do | 473 | 348 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 401 | 621 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 294 | 466 |
| Kangwon-do | 191 | 388 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 265 | 431 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 263 | 429 |
| Yanggang-do | 354 | 480 |
| Kaesong City | - | 889 |

(103)
Proportion of Value of Retail Commodity
Circulation Accounted For by Form of Ownership (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Value | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| State and Coopera- tive Commerce | 3.5 | 56.5 | 67.5 | 87.3 | 87.9 |
| State Commerce | 0.1 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 53.9 | 48.8 |
| Cooperative Commerce | 3.4 | 28.6 | 35.5 | 33.4 | 39.1 |
| Private Commerce | 96.5 | 43.5 | 32.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 |

(104)
Ratio of Foodstuffs and Non-foodstuffs in
Total Value of Commodity Circulation
by State and Cooperative Organs (%)

(excluding social services)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Foodstuffs | 45.8 | 53.9 | 49.2 | 43.5 | 39.9 | 39.1 |
| Non-Foodstuffs | 54.2 | 46.1 | 50.8 | 56.5 | 60.1 | 60.9 |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 4.3 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 17.7 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 4.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Underwear | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 |
| Shoes | 4.9 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.2 |

(105)
Increase in Value of Principal Commodities
Circulated by State and Cooperative Organs
(at comparable prices)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Foodstuffs | 100 | 191 | 198 | 229 | 346 | 249 |
| Hulled Rice | 100 | 178 | 104 | 144 | 140 | 184 |
| Misc Food Grains | 100 | 63 | 61 | 87 | 113 | 299 |
| Meat | - | 100 | 44 | 23 | 112 | 817 |
| Fish Products | 100 | 278 | 421 | 553 | 723 | - |
| Edible Oil | 100 | 104 | 51 | 75 | 372 | 545 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 196 | 402 | 362 | 624 | 909 |
| Soy Sauce | 100 | 214 | 301 | 278 | 377 | 131 |
| "Toenjang" | 100 | 189 | 528 | 334 | 606 | - |
| Salt | 100 | 104 | 144 | 165 | 181 | 182 |
| Fruits | - | 100 | 239 | 281 | 623 | 1,179 |
| Non-Foodstuffs | 100 | 160 | 230 | 353 | 578 | 315 |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 100 | 150 | 185 | 254 | 371 | 1,488 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 100 | 193 | 307 | 814 | 1,362 | - |
| Underwear | 100 | 244 | 293 | 430 | 1,069 | - |
| Socks | 100 | 158 | 164 | 286 | 438 | 267 |
| Shoes | 100 | 117 | 187 | 128 | 192 | 248 |

(106)
State Fixed Retail Price Index (at prices of
free goods, excluding rationed goods)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Commodities as a Whole | 100 | 62 | 53 | 48 | 46 |
| Foodstuffs | 100 | 54 | 47 | 45 | 28 |
| Non-Foodstuffs | 100 | 77 | 66 | 57 | 53 |

(107)
State Fixed Price Index of Principal Retail Goods
 (at prices of free goods, excluding rationed goods)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Meat | 100 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 41 |
| Fish Products | 100 | 41 | 38 | 39 | 39 |
| Edible Oil | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 52 | 34 | 24 | 19 |
| Soy Sauce | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| "Toenjang" | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Salt | 100 | 100 | 84 | 74 | 74 |
| Fruits | 100 | 34 | 72 | 68 | 53 |
| Liquor | 100 | 56 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Cotton Textile Goods | 100 | 88 | 81 | 74 | 74 |
| Silk Textile Goods | 100 | 92 | 83 | 78 | 78 |
| Underwear | 100 | 87 | 79 | 76 | 76 |
| Socks | 100 | 74 | 63 | 55 | 55 |
| Rubber Shoes | 100 | 46 | 33 | 26 | 26 |
| Canvas Shoes | 100 | 79 | 71 | 64 | 64 |
| Soap | 100 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Cigarettes | 100 | 90 | 72 | 60 | 60 |
| Stationery | 100 | 72 | 52 | 32 | 32 |

(108)
Number of Commercial Networks of State and
Cooperative Commerce
 (as of yearend)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total No of Networks | 951 | 3,365 | 3,733 | 5,476 | 5,650 | 5,714 | 8,483 |
| Stores | 951 | 2,803 | 3,093 | 4,645 | 4,757 | 4,777 | 7,213 |
| Social Service Networks | - | 562 | 640 | 831 | 893 | 937 | 1,270 |
| State Commercial Networks | 1 | 1,371 | 1,628 | 2,842 | 2,674 | 2,646 | 3,451 |
| Stores | 1 | 1,095 | 1,303 | 2,344 | 2,166 | 2,096 | 2,766 |
| Social Service Networks | - | 276 | 325 | 498 | 508 | 550 | 685 |
| Cooperative Commercial Networks | 950 | 1,994 | 2,105 | 2,634 | 2,976 | 3,068 | 5,032 |
| Stores | 950 | 1,708 | 1,790 | 2,301 | 2,591 | 2,681 | 4,447 |
| Social Service Networks | - | 286 | 315 | 333 | 385 | 387 | 585 |

(109)
Number of Stores Operated by Local Commerce and
 Consumer Cooperatives in Provinces

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total No of Stores | 2,695 | 2,610 | 4,116 | 3,967 | 3,987 | 6,227 |
| P'yongyang City | 186 | 168 | 371 | 282 | 284 | 460 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 502 | 433 | 600 | 618 | 648 | 969 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 349 | 418 | 612 | 626 | 622 | 978 |
| Chagang-do | 149 | 233 | 335 | 297 | 289 | 490 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 211 | 219 | 362 | 398 | 395 | 608 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 209 | 183 | 289 | 296 | 293 | 430 |
| Kangwon-do | 353 | 196 | 300 | 330 | 351 | 540 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 385 | 329 | 516 | 482 | 484 | 747 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 366 | 300 | 541 | 454 | 423 | 697 |
| Yanggang-do | 86 | 101 | 125 | 125 | 128 | 191 |
| Kaesong City | - | 30 | 65 | 59 | 70 | 117 |

(110)
Number of Social Services Networks Operated by Local
 Commerce and Consumer Cooperatives in Provinces
 (As of yearend)

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Number | 562 | 543 | 700 | 794 | 791 | 1,121 |
| P'yongyang City | 42 | 73 | 77 | 84 | 84 | 142 |
| P'yongan-namdo | 95 | 88 | 94 | 113 | 118 | 154 |
| P'yongan-pukto | 82 | 77 | 106 | 108 | 112 | 140 |
| Chagang-do | 26 | 38 | 64 | 70 | 59 | 84 |
| Hwanghae-namdo | 37 | 39 | 48 | 63 | 69 | 95 |
| Hwanghae-pukto | 35 | 29 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 67 |
| Kangwon-do | 78 | 41 | 48 | 65 | 63 | 95 |
| Hamgyong-namdo | 71 | 81 | 102 | 113 | 108 | 153 |
| Hamgyong-pukto | 75 | 62 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 125 |
| Yanggang-do | 21 | 12 | 22 | 30 | 32 | 40 |
| Kaesong City | - | 3 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 26 |

(111)

Increase of State Procurement and Self Procurement (Chach'e Sumae)

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1955</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> <u>1954</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1954</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| State Procurement: | | | | | | | | |
| Food Grains | 1,000 tons | 37 | 76 | 144 | 304 | 205 | 389 | 822 |
| Sheep Wool | kg | 2,911 | 2,198 | 12,883 | 31,626 | 76 | 443 | 1,086 |
| Cocoon Silk | ton | 2,645 | 2,729 | 2,989 | 4,706 | 103 | 113 | 178 |
| Tobacco | ton | 3,964 | 6,275 | 8,948 | 11,568 | 158 | 226 | 292 |
| Flax | ton | - | 1,308 | 3,746 | 12,310 | 100 | 286 | 941 |
| Hemp | ton | 284 | 301 | 304 | 469 | 106 | 107 | 165 |
| Meat | 1,000 tons | 0.7 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 2214 | 1743 | 2386 |
| Self Procurement: | | | | | | | | |
| Food Grains | 1,000 tons | 106 | 145 | 113 | 187 | 137 | 107 | 176 |
| Tubers | ton | 4,357 | - | 3,232 | 19,798 | - | 74 | 454 |
| Vegetables | 1,000 tons | 28 | 111 | 131 | 173 | 396 | 468 | 618 |
| Fish Products | 1,000 tons | 32 | 37 | 37 | 59 | 116 | 116 | 184 |
| Meat | 1,000 tons | 7.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 21 | 19 | 97 |

(112)
Cost of Circulating Commodities by State and
Cooperative Organs
 (as indicated by ratio of circulation cost
 to total value of commodities circulated %)

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ratio of Circulation Cost to Total Value of Commodities Circulated | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Ministry of Commerce | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Consumer Cooperatives | 8.5 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 8.4 |

Note: This ratio is based on data related to the Ministry of Commerce, consumer cooperatives and other Ministries and Bureaus that account for more than 90 percent of the total value of commodity circulation.

CULTURE

(113)
Enrollment in Schools of All Academic Levels
 (in 1,000 students)

| <u>Academic Year</u> | <u>44-45</u> | <u>46-47</u> | <u>49-50</u> | <u>53-54</u> | <u>56-57</u> | <u>57-58</u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Enrollment | 913 | 1,289 | 1,969 | 1,776 | 2,107 | 2,205 |
| General Education | 895 | 1,256 | 1,893 | 1,729 | 2,018 | 2,113 |
| Middle Specialized (including High Specialized Schools) | 18 | 30 | 58 | 36 | 66 | 63 |
| Higher Education | - | 3 | 18 | 11 | 23 | 29 |

Note: Students of evening schools and correspondence schools are also included.

(114)
Number of Schools, Students and Teachers
in General Education

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>44-45</u> | <u>46-47</u> | <u>49-50</u> | <u>53-54</u> | <u>56-57</u> | <u>57-58</u> |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total No of Schools | each | 1,422 | 2,699 | 4,985 | 4,574 | 5,197 | 6,121 |
| Elementary Schools | each | 1,372 | 2,482 | 3,882 | 3,399 | 3,777 | 4,006 |
| Junior Mid- dle Schools | each | 50 | 217 | 926 | 1,013 | 1,247 | 1,922 |
| Senior Mid- dle Schools | each | - | - | 177 | 162 | 173 | 193 |
| Total No of Students | 1,000 | 895 | 1,256 | 1,893 | 1,729 | 2,018 | 2,113 |
| Elementary Schools | 1,000 | 878 | 1,183 | 1,474 | 1,391 | 1,508 | 1,378 |
| Junior Mid- dle Schools | " | 17 | 73 | 353 | 292 | 415 | 642 |
| Senior Mid- dle Schools | " | - | - | 56 | 46 | 56 | 71 |
| Primary Re- orientation Classes (Ch'ogup Posupban) | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 29 | 22 |
| Total No of Teachers | each | - | - | 39,351 | 38,660 | 43,653 | 52,282 |
| Elementary Schools | each | - | - | 27,380 | 27,955 | 33,133 | 29,985 |
| Junior Mid- dle Schools | each | - | - | 9,605 | 9,034 | 13,329 | 19,861 |
| Senior Mid- dle Schools | each | - | - | 2,366 | 1,671 | 2,191 | 2,436 |

Note: Figure on the number of junior middle schools for the academic year 1944-1945 includes both public and private schools.

(115)
Number of Colleges (University), Specialized
Schools and Students

| | <u>46-47</u> | <u>49-50</u> | <u>53-54</u> | <u>56-57</u> | <u>57-58</u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Number of Colleges | 4 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 20 |
| College Enrollment | 3,134 | 18,237 | 10,834 | 22,458 | 29,254 |
| Regular Divisions | 3,134 | 11,984 | 7,763 | 16,592 | 20,510 |
| Evening Divisions | - | 817 | 114 | 330 | 913 |
| Correspondence Divisions | - | 4,958 | 2,431 | 5,536 | 7,831 |
| High and Middle Specialized Schools | 28 | 69 | 82 | 127 | 135 |
| High Specialized Schools | - | - | - | 10 | 18 |
| Middle Specialized Schools | 28 | 69 | 82 | 117 | 117 |
| Enrollment in High and Middle Specialized Schools | 29,684 | 58,297 | 36,557 | 66,072 | 62,973 |
| High Specialized Schools | - | - | - | 1,753 | 4,434 |
| Middle Specialized Schools | 9,903 | 34,175 | 26,061 | 37,329 | 48,897 |
| Honor Soldiers' Schools | - | - | 1,347 | 1,538 | 1,107 |
| Specialized Divisions of Colleges | - | - | - | 397 | 519 |
| Evening Specialized Schools | - | - | - | 5,475 | 7,674 |
| Correspondence Specialized Schools | - | 4,926 | 6,558 | 4,222 | 5,342 |

(116)
Number of Graduates from Colleges and
Middle Specialized Schools

| | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Graduates from Colleges | 1,177 | 1,143 | 2,471 | 2,621 | 2,833 | 3,962 |
| Regular Divisions | 1,036 | 977 | 1,232 | 2,039 | 1,936 | 3,015 |
| Correspondence Divisions | - | - | 1,015 | 569 | 556 | 947 |
| Graduates from Middle Specialized Schools | 3,849 | 3,789 | 5,819 | 7,292 | 4,969 | 11,018 |
| Technical Specialized Schools | 3,554 | 1,054 | 2,756 | 4,344 | 1,725 | 7,189 |
| Specialized Schools for Teachers Training | 295 | 1,024 | 1,458 | 1,551 | 1,704 | 1,182 |
| Honor Soldiers' Schools | - | 854 | 158 | - | 137 | 629 |
| Correspondence Specialized Schools | - | 857 | 1,352 | 1,146 | 1,403 | 1,268 |
| Evening Specialized Schools | - | - | 85 | 251 | - | 750 |

(117)
Cultural Facilities

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Motion Picture Facilities: | | | | | | |
| Movie Houses | each | 81 | 110 | 112 | 248 | 249 |
| Mobile Movie Projection Teams | team | - | 38 | 158 | 327 | 356 |
| Club Houses | each | 91 | 317 | 103 | 277 | 311 |
| Libraries | each | 35 | 106 | 181 | 185 | 185 |
| Fund of Books in Libraries | 1,000 volumes | 92 | 280 | 437 | 2927 | 4316 |
| Museums | each | 2 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 13 |

(118)
Publications

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Newspaper: | | | | | | |
| No of Varieties | - | 23 | 31 | 22 | 31 | 29 |
| No of Copies | 1,000 | 71,427 | 206,413 | 104,103 | 174,100 | 185,568 |
| Magazines: | | | | | | |
| No of Varieties | - | 29 | 46 | 18 | 51 | 55 |
| No of Copies | 1,000 | 444 | 5,443 | 2,862 | 18,123 | 25,396 |
| Books: | | | | | | |
| No of Varieties | - | 213 | 587 | 414 | 846 | 926 |
| No of Copies | 1,000 | 950 | 5,751 | 4,305 | 14,423 | 12,321 |
| Textbooks: | | | | | | |
| No of Varieties | - | 57 | 239 | 96 | 537 | 348 |
| No of Copies | 1,000 | 4,326 | 8,529 | 2,534 | 12,833 | 15,016 |

(119)
Rates of Birth, Death and Natural Increase
per One Thousand of Population

| | <u>Birth Rate</u> | <u>Death Rate</u> | <u>Rate of Natural Increase</u> |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1944 | 31.3 | 20.8 | 10.5 |
| 1949 | 41.2 | 18.7 | 22.5 |
| 1956 | 31.0 | 17.6 | 13.4 |
| 1957 | 46.3 | 13.5 | 32.8 |

(120)
Increase in Number of Doctors and
Health Facilities (%)

| | <u>1946</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1949</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|

**In Sector of
Public Health:**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| No of Doctors | 100 | 182 | 121 | 269 | 297 | 163 | 246 |
| No of Hospitals | 100 | 206 | 337 | 368 | 385 | 187 | 99 |
| No of Beds in Hospitals | 100 | 326 | 681 | 891 | 987 | 302 | 145 |
| No of Out- Patient Clinics | 100 | 918 | 853 | 1,447 | 1,946 | 212 | 228 |
| Combined Clinics Only | 100 | 1,300 | 100 | 800 | 800 | 62 | 800 |
| No of Creches | - | 100 | 533 | 1,867 | 2,325 | 2,325 | 436 |
| No of Seats | - | 100 | 349 | 1,055 | 1,620 | 1,620 | 464 |

(121)
Recreation and Recuperation Facilities [e.g. Sanatorium]

| | <u>1953</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1954</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1955</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> <u>1953</u> | <u>1957</u> <u>1953</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| No of Recreation and Recuperation Facilities (in- cluding camps) | 30 | 36 | 56 | 66 | 96 | 120% | 187% | 220% | 320% |
| No of Beds | 2,625 | 2,860 | 3,773 | 5,395 | 7,420 | 109 | 144 | 206 | 283 |
| No of People Served | 35610 | 36314 | 67051 | 126717 | 164650 | 103 | 188 | 356 | 462 |